

Walters to succeed Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's nominee as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Vernon Walters, has told the White House he will accept the post, spokesman Larry Speakes said Tuesday. "The president has nominated General Walters. His nomination has gone to the Senate (for approval) and he will be U.N. ambassador," Speakes said. Newspaper reports had said that Mr. Walters, 68, a diplomatic troubleshooter and former Central Intelligence Agency official, had split with Secretary of State George Shultz over Mr. Shultz's opposition to making him a member of the White House National Security Council. Mr. Speakes said the departing U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick was neither a statutory nor a designated member of the key foreign policy group but that she had been invited to attend council meetings.

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Arabs to contact EC over boycott

TUNIS (Petra) — The political committee of the Arab League Council Tuesday discussed European countries' stand towards the Arab boycott of Israel and decided to establish contacts with the European Community (EC) to clarify the Arab point of view towards any European-Israeli economic cooperation. The committee also discussed the recently concluded U.S.-Israeli free trade zone agreement and decided to refer the issue to the 13th summit. After discussions on the recent airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel, the committee decided to treat the issue as part of Jewish immigration in Israel. The committee also discussed ways of supporting African countries facing drought and famine. The support was considered as part of Arab-African cooperation. The economic committee of the council meanwhile concluded its meeting and referred its agenda to the Arab Economic and Social Council.

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Israeli patrol comes under ambush

BEIRUT (R) — Two roadside bombs exploded in South Lebanon Tuesday near an Israeli patrol which immediately came under small-arms fire from commandos lying in ambush, Lebanese security sources in the south said. Eyewitnesses said the Israelis sealed off roads near the scene of the attack, near the village of Deir Qanoun, 10 kilometres northeast of Tyre. There was no immediate word on casualties.

Beirut stages protest against inflation

BEIRUT (R) — Several thousand people marched through mainly west Beirut Tuesday in a peaceful protest against inflation fuelled by the collapse of the Lebanese pound. Demonstrators marched to Prime Minister Rashid Karami's office carrying placards condemning costly state arms purchases and speculation against the pound, which has lost half its value against the dollar since Jan. 1. "Laws to abolish subsidies would rob citizens of their daily bread," one placard read, referring to government subsidies on fuel, flour and sugar.

Kuwait deputy urges more backing of Iraq

KUWAIT (R) — A parliamentary deputy Tuesday urged Kuwait and other Arab countries to give stronger backing to Iraq in its 4½-year old war against Iran. "Iraq is the eastern gate for the Arab World and needs more support from Kuwait and the Arab states," Jassem Al Qatami, one of a handful of deputies elected last February, told the assembly. Mr. Qatami also criticised the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as a tool used by the United States for its own surveillance needs in the area through the air defence systems it provided.

S.Africa detains 239 protesters

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African police arrested 239 demonstrators marching on parliament in the centre of Cape Town Tuesday, including church leaders Allan Boesak and Beyers Naude, police and eyewitnesses said. A Reuters correspondent saw the demonstrators kneeling on the ground singing hymns and protest songs when confronted by police. But scuffles broke as they were herded into police vans. The marchers were protesting against the shooting of at least 19 blacks by police near the eastern Cape Town of Uitenhage last week (Earlier story on page 8).

Seoul delays return of Chinese boat

SEOUL (R) — South Korea Tuesday announced a 24-hour delay in the return of a Chinese torpedo boat due to rough seas off the southern port of Kunsan. Information Minister Lee Won-Hong had announced earlier that China had apologised for the intrusion into Korean waters last Saturday of three Chinese warships looking for the 40-tonne high-speed boat.

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Jordan-PLO accord offers 'sound mechanism' for peace, King says

Hussein calls on Spanish parliament to support agreement

MADRID (Agencies) — The Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) represents a "sincere and serious endeavour" to break the stalemate in efforts for peace in the Middle East and offers the "sound mechanism" to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian problem, His Majesty King Hussein said Monday and appealed to Spain to support the accord in the international scene.

Addressing the Cortes (Spanish parliament) on the second day of his four-day state visit to Spain, King Hussein said the Jordan-PLO agreement was the "last chance for peace" in the Middle East. "During the past ten years, and as a result of reluctance in responding to international legitimacy, the confidence of peoples in the region became shaken in the principle of solving the dispute through peaceful means, thus undermining the forces of moderation," he said. "We hope that this last chance for peace will not be driven to its demise."

The King also called on Spain to join international efforts to seek a speedy end to the 34-month-old Iran-Iraq war. "Halting this bloody war has become an urgent international responsibility," he said. "I am confident that Spain will not hesitate to join in other world efforts to stop this bleeding and to assist efforts directed at stopping the war in accordance with international law."

The King underlined the "international weight and significant political stand" of Spain, which will soon join the European Community, and said "I am sure that your membership in this community will back international cooperation mainly within the framework of the North-South dialogue."

King Hussein, who began the state visit Monday, received the key to the Spanish capital, Madrid, from the city authorities in a special ceremony Tuesday. In a speech on the occasion King Hussein said that the key will remain as "a symbol of the living friendship between the Jordanian and Spanish peoples, and a key to the promising future of cooperation between Amman and Madrid."

"I will always remember with great pride my visit to your prosperous capital and my meeting with the esteemed members of the city council and their hospitality," King Hussein said in his speech.

He paid tribute to the international status of Madrid, which he said, "enjoys a long standing historical and cultural heritage among world capitals, and one rich with treasures of knowledge and a national library which houses Arab and Islamic manuscripts that reflect a great human culture."

Later on Tuesday, King Hussein and Queen Noor and the delegation accompanying them, including Her Highness Princess Basma and her husband Mr. Walid Al Kurdi, Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Oasem, and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, were the guest of honour at a banquet hosted by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain.

In a speech he delivered at the banquet, the King praised the existing relations between Jordan and Spain. He also underlined Spain's support for the Palestinian cause and expressed hope that Spain would continue to "follow this courageous and wise policy."

Following are major excerpts from the King's speech to the Cortes:

"I would like to recollect the visit made by the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the late Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein in the year 1949, challenging the difficult international conditions which engulfed Jordan and Spain then, for the purpose of opening the door anew before friendship and cooperation between our two countries in those days. I also feel proud of my personal relationship

with His Majesty King Juan Carlos, thanking him and his government for giving me this opportunity to visit your beautiful country and meeting with its genuine people.

"I am further pleased with the consistent growth in our bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural arenas. We in Jordan, under our satisfaction towards the development of the relations between our two countries, look forward hopefully upon the Spanish advanced expertise to be of use to us in our projects and economic programmes mainly in agriculture, industry, tourism and antiquities. I am pleased to note here the visit of Prime Minister Mr. Gonzalez which gave a thrust forward to Jordanian-Spanish relations."

"Our efforts for development were blocked from the start by a state of instability which afflicted the Middle East for a long time. You all know that the main cause is attributed to the historical injustice done to the Palestinians who are still deprived of their national entity on the land of their forefathers."

"We, in Jordan, were the first affected after the Palestinians due to the existence of Jordanians and Palestinians in the same boat. We have shared with our Palestinian brothers the good and the bad awaiting a solution to the problem which is expanding day after day as a result of Israeli expansion and the international hesitation to

(Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein, who began a four-day state visit to Spain on Monday, is received by King Juan Carlos of Spain (right) upon his arrival in Madrid (AP wirephoto)

Regent, Egyptian minister discuss transport relations

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent, Tuesday received Egyptian Minister of Transport, Telecommunications and Sea Transport Suleiman Mutwalli for discussions on bilateral transport relations and the land-sea link project which is to operate soon between the two countries. Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid also attended the meeting. The Egyptian minister is currently in Amman to sign the initial agreement for setting up an overland route to link Jordan and Egypt.

In a statement to the Jordan Times, the Egyptian minister said that the sea link between two ports in Egypt and Jordan is expected to reduce travelling expenses by some 40 per cent. "We also expect a reduction of about 33 per cent on goods transported via this line, besides organising excursions for citizens and students in particular," he said. Mr. Mutwalli added that the line will reduce car duties and travelling expenses in addition to offering priority loading and discharging services for ships using this maritime route.

Discussing the passenger capacity of overland route, Mr. Mutwalli said that approximately 1,200 passengers are expected to take the route daily and this number is expected to rise to about 2,000 passengers daily in the tourist seasons.

Earlier Monday, joint Jordanian-Egyptian talks to finalise the necessary arrangements for the operation of the line started at the Ministry of Transport.

The Jordanian side headed by Mr. Obeid and the Egyptian delegation presided over by Mr. Mutwalli followed up on talks aimed to operate a ferryboat line between Jordan port of Aqaba and Nuweibe port south of Sinai. The ferryboat line is expected to operate on April 25 after a joint inauguration by His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The day coincides with Sinai's liberation day from Israeli occupation.

During the meeting, Mr. Obeid described the new maritime line as a "historical event which will geographically link the Arab nation" after its suspension since 1948 due to the Israeli invasion of Arab territories.

"The operation of this ferryboat line comes as a result of King Hussein's and Mr. Mubarak's guidance to mark those who fell as martyrs for the sake of Arab liberty," said Mr. Obeid. He added



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday confers with visiting Egyptian Minister of Transport, Communications and Sea Transport Suleiman Mutwalli (Petra photo)

that the projected sea link between Aqaba and Nuweibe will enhance the touristic and economic cooperation amongst the Arab countries in general and the two countries in particular. "The results of our negotiations are hoped to bear fruits to our nation," Mr. Obeid said. He said the sea line represents a liaison between the eastern and southern regions of the Arab World through Jordan, besides being a connection point between Asian Arab countries and Africa.

Negotiations to follow up the final draft of the agreement between the two countries continue on Wednesday.

Later on Tuesday, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar received the Egyptian minister and discussed with him facilities to be given in order to promote tourism between the two countries. They decided to operate tourist buses between Cairo and Amman.

Jordan, Egypt sign labour agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt Tuesday signed a labour agreement to organise the exchange of workers and technical expertise and to cooperate in the field of social security, vocational training and occupational safety and health affairs.

Under the agreement both countries undertake to facilitate the exchange and employment of workers from either country within a fixed programme, and coordinate the transfer of earnings by workers to their home country. The agreement stipulates that workers of both countries enjoy the same rights and responsibilities as those in the host country.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Labour and Social Development Tayseer Abdul Jabbar and visiting Egyptian Minister of Manpower and Vocational Training Sa'ad Mohammad Ahmad.

Following the signing ceremony, Dr. Abdul Jabbar made a speech in which he said that the visit of the Egyptian minister and the agreement "fall within efforts on both sides to promote cooperation in all fields in general and labour-related affairs in particular."

"As Arabs we have common historical links and we continue to receive further guidance in our efforts from the leaderships in both countries," Dr. Abdul Jabbar said.

In a reply speech, the Egyptian minister expressed pleasure in having reached the agreement and said his visit will bolster bilateral cooperation in the interest of both peoples.

The minister expressed appreciation with the facilities and good treatment accorded to Egyptian nationals by Jordan.

Upon his arrival here the Egyptian minister announced his country will soon open the door for Jordanians to live in Egypt without resident permits on a reciprocal basis, since Egyptians enjoy similar treatment in Jordan.

The minister said in a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that Egyptian law authorises the minister of manpower the right to conclude agreements with Arab countries on employment of workers.

Arab League states reaffirm support for Iraq

Baghdad threatens expanded war to force Iran to talk peace

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Arab League states Tuesday reaffirmed their support for Iraq in its war with Iran, but called at the same time for negotiations to end the conflict amid a new warning from Iraq that it was prepared to extend the war throughout Iran if Tehran does not agree to a comprehensive peace settlement.

One merchant vessel, the Panamanian Cape Gwadar, was reported hit in the Gulf Tuesday and it was believed that the Iraqis were responsible for the attack. An Iraqi military spokesman said in Baghdad "two large naval targets" were hit in an attack near Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island but there was no immediate report Tuesday of another vessel hit.

The Iraqi spokesman also said warplanes hit eight Iranian towns including Tehran and Iran confirmed the attack said 20 people were killed in the raid.

An Iranian newspaper meanwhile predicted unspecified measures against Gulf Arab ports because of the continued strikes against shipping.

The Arab League states' support for Iraq came in a statement issued in Tunis late Monday night after a meeting of the league council.

The statement expressed continuing solidarity of Arab states with Iraq "in the legitimate defence of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity."

It also reaffirmed the need to make every effort to end the war and open negotiations to find a just and honourable peace settlement.

The 83rd Arab League Council, which opened Monday and is attended at foreign minister level by 13 of the 21 league members, including Saudi Arabia, Syria and Libya, also passed a resolution condemning the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon.

The Iraqi government newspaper Al Jumhuriya said in an editorial Tuesday Iraq was prepared to extend the war throughout Iran if Tehran did not agree to a comprehensive peace settlement.

The daily said Iraq would not allow the 34-month-old war to continue and that Tehran's only alternative was peace or "an overall destructive war."

The unusually strong editorial, headlined "A Final and Decisive Solution," said: "We are giving these evil people a last chance, either to take advantage of a peaceful solution, or Iran will face nothing but death and destruction."

It said Iraq, which wanted peace and did not covet any Iranian territory, had control over Iranian air space and the Gulf. "We have the capability to reach the furthestmost point in Iran," it added.

Tehran's Islamic Republic newspaper, which generally follows the line of spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said meanwhile Iranian "detrimental measures" against ports of Gulf

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Beirut militias maintain barricades; no trace reported of kidnap victims

BEIRUT (AP) — Militiamen on Tuesday maintained their rebuilt fortifications despite a new plan to defuse tensions on the mid-city "green line," and officials said they still had no word on nine Westerners missing or kidnapped in the past two weeks.

A four-party security committee made up of the principal warring factions plus a Lebanese army representative had ordered rival militiamen on both sides of the demarcation line to remove the barricades put up as tensions rose during the past week.

But the huge earth mounds remained in place Tuesday afternoon, and militiamen on the "green line" dividing mostly Christian East Beirut and the city's mostly Muslim western sector told reporters they were awaiting delegates from the security committee to oversee the operation.

Meanwhile, a spokeswoman at the French embassy in Beirut, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said: "Regrettably there still is no word on any of our four missing staff."

A United Nations official in Beirut, who also asked not be identified by name, said there was no news on the fate of British writer Alec Collett, 63, who was kidnapped Monday south of Beirut while on an assignment for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (See page 2).

Gilles Sidney Peyrolles, director of the French cultural centre in Tripoli, was last reported seen Saturday in the port city, 80 kilometres north of Beirut. He was the fourth Frenchman to disappear in Lebanon since Friday.

On that day, gunmen abducted Vice-Consul Marcel Fontaine as he walked from his home in west Beirut to the embassy. Two other embassy employees, Marcel Carton, a protocol officer, and his daughter, Danielle Perez, a secretary, disappeared the same day and were feared kidnapped too.

A statement delivered Monday to a Western news agency in the capital said the "Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions" abducted Mr. Peyrolles and dem-

anded the release of Abdul Kader Saadi within 48 hours.

Saadi was arrested Oct. 18 in the French city of Lyon, French police reported, while using the name Abdallah Georges Ibrahim. He is being held in Lyon on charges of carrying a false passport.

The "Revolutionary Factions" has claimed responsibility for six attacks on U.S. and Israeli diplomats in France since 1981, including four deaths. French investigators have said they believed its members came from a single village in northern Lebanon.

Anonymous telephone callers claiming to represent the shadowy "Islamic Jihad" organisation said the group held the three French diplomats missing in Beirut.

Similar calls claimed the group also held kidnapped Britons Geoffrey Nash and Brian Levick and five missing Americans, including Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press.

The Britons, French and Anderson have all been abducted since March 14.

U.S. offers allies share in 'Star Wars' research

LUXEMBOURG (R) — The United States formally invited its allies Tuesday to take part in research into President Reagan's "Star Wars" space defence plan. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger told fellow ministers at the opening of a two-day NATO nuclear planning meeting that the United States was sending invitations to allied governments Tuesday.

NATO diplomats quoted Mr. Weinberger as saying the United States hoped for the participation of "all the scientific, productive and inventive skills" in the NATO alliance.

Mr. Weinberger said invitations had been sent to non-NATO allies, a phrase understood to refer to Japan.

West Germany has expressed the strongest interest in joining the "Star Wars" research. France, Europe's leading space power, has been cool to the idea. France plays no part in NATO's nuclear planning group.

Diplomats said Mr. Weinberger's offer was welcomed by the 13 other ministers, who were asked to reply within two months.

They broadly supported Mr. Reagan's programme of research into space-based defensive weapons.

Weinberger attacks Soviets over shooting

LUXEMBOURG (Agencies) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger attacked the Soviet Union Tuesday over the shooting of an American military observer in East Germany, comparing it with the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner in 1983.

On arrival at a NATO defence ministers meeting here, he called the shooting of Major Arthur Nicholson by a Soviet guard last Sunday a totally unjustified act.

Pentagon spokesman Michael Burch said Mr. Weinberger told the ministers the incident was similar to the shooting down of a Korean Airlines (KAL) Jumbo jet that strayed into Soviet airspace in September 1983, in which 269 people died.

"He called it an example of a KAL mentality on the part of the Soviets where they shoot first and ask questions later," Burch said.

Moscow has said the U.S. military liaison officer was taking photographs inside a restricted area but Mr. Weinberger insisted the major was outside the prohibited zone.

He also noted that a Soviet officer caught in more serious circumstances in West Germany this month had been simply returned to his office.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan on Monday denied that the army officer was violating post World War II agreements on

military activity. But Mr. Reagan said the incident, rather than cool his desire for a summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, only makes him "more anxious to go to one."

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency TASS said that a Soviet guard had killed a camouflaged "stranger" in East Germany after discovering him taking photographs in a restricted Soviet military area.

TASS said the soldier first shouted at the stranger in Russian and German to stop and when he tried to escape fired a warning shot into the air.

"Since the intruder did not stop even after this, the sentry had to use his weapon. He fired and killed the intruder," TASS said.

TASS said Maj. Nicholson had ignored warning signs and driven into the restricted zone with another man, named as staff Sergeant J. Schatz.

Sgt. Schatz remained in their vehicle to cover Maj. Nicholson while he approached a storage area containing military material and conducted an "espionage operation," TASS said.

TASS called the incident two days ago, "a flagrant violation of the April 3, 1947 agreement on military liaison missions, on the basis of which the United States mission in Potsdam functions."

Peres hints at quicker Lebanon withdrawal

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said that Israeli troops might leave Lebanon sooner than expected.

"We will get out of Lebanon perhaps much faster than people think," Mr. Peres said. "We are dealing with a situation in which lives are at stake, those of our soldiers there and those of residents of the northern Galilee."

Speaking to schoolchildren in the northern town of Nazareth, Mr. Peres did not specify any date for a withdrawal to the international border.

Israeli press reports have mentioned mid-May as a target date for a total troop pull-out, which earlier had been expected to be completed as late as September.

The second stage of a three-phase withdrawal plan — a pull-back from eastern Lebanon to a new line about 15 kilometres from Israel — is already under way.

Public pressure has been mounting to speed up the withdrawal in response to increasing resistance attacks in southern Lebanon.

Israel Radio quoted the prime minister as saying the war in Lebanon and its aftermath had cost Israel \$3 billion.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel would finish the last phase of its three-stage withdrawal from Lebanon by the Jewish New Year, which falls on Sept. 15.

But pressure has grown in Israel to speed up the withdrawal as Israeli troops have come under increasing attacks from Lebanese resistance based in the villages under Israeli control. Mr. Peres said last week that most Israeli troops would be out of South Lebanon within eight to 10 weeks.

Israel Radio reported five attacks against Israeli troops and the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia overnight, but no casualties. Since Israel invaded in June 1982, 641 Israelis have died in Lebanon.

Newspapers also reported that soldiers of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia had stopped five Lebanese driving a car loaded with explosives at the Khardaleh Bridge checkpoint. The car was destroyed by Israeli army engineers, the reports said.

The first stage of Israel's pull-out from the western sector north of the Litani River, was completed on Feb. 16 and the second stage from the eastern sector, where Israel faces the Syrian army, began March 3. Some government ministers have suggested combining the second stage with the third. Mr. Rabin said Monday Israel has no objections to Israeli Druze continuing to meet their Lebanese brethren after an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Mr. Rabin said he told Druze religious leader Sheikh Amin Tarif that the 60,000-strong Israeli Druze community could continue holding religious ceremonies with Druze from Lebanon.

Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon made it possible for the Israeli Druze, cut off from their brethren since the rise of the Jewish state in 1948, to meet relatives in Lebanon.

Israeli Druze, the only non-Jews to be recruited into the Israeli army, lobbied for their country to take a more pro-Druze stand when it occupied the Lebanese Shouf Mountains. Some deserted the army to help their brethren against Israeli-backed Lebanese Falangist militias in the Shouf.

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LASTING FRIENDSHIP: His Majesty King Hussein addressing the Spanish Parliament Tuesday (AP wirephoto)

Wazir says U.K. foiled bomb attack

AMMAN (AP) — A senior Palestinian Liberation Organisation official says British authorities foiled a Syrian-sponsored attempt to blow up the PLO office in London.

Khalil Al Wazir, deputy commander of the mainstream PLO group Fateh, told the Associated

Press on Monday that eight men carrying Syrian diplomatic passports had entered Britain and planted 150 kilograms of explosives at the PLO office in London.

He said Scotland Yard, alerted by the PLO to the men's identities, discovered the explosives and arrested

four of the men. He said they were permitted to leave because of their diplomatic passports.

The statement by Mr. Wazir, also known by the nom de guerre Abu Jihad, appeared to coincide with a report by the London-based Observer weekly newspaper.

Exports become key element in Egypt's defence industry

WASHINGTON (USIA) — "In the past three years or so exports have become a key element in defence industry growth" in Egypt, said Dr. Michael Dunn in a recent lecture on Egypt's Emerging Defence Industry and Market at Georgetown University's Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies in Washington.

He said Egypt is making rapid progress as a Third World developing country in the area of defence production, but "it's a long way from being in the forefront. It's certainly not going to be Israel, Brazil or Singapore anytime soon," he indicated, that a solid defence export market will provide Egypt with a source of hard currency which would supply a much needed boost to the economy.

Dr. Dunn travelled to Egypt in November to attend the Cairo International Defence Equipment Exhibition at the Almazra Airbase. He interviewed Egyptian Minister of State for Military Production Gamal Al Sayed who told him that Egypt's defence factories have moved from a single shift to two extended shifts. Dr. Dunn said the minister implied that the defence export market had a lot to do with the change of shifts.

For the time being most of the exports involve small arms and ammunition which is being sent to Middle Eastern and sub-Saharan

African countries. Dr. Dunn said adding, "it is increasingly likely that we are going to be seeing more cases of Egypt being permitted to sell ... more sophisticated systems which it is assembling domestically (under license)." This means the equipment will not just be produced for Egyptian use but will be sold to foreign markets, Dr. Dunn said.

In the past Egypt sold Swingfire missiles to the Sudan which were produced under license from Britain, according to Dr. Dunn. More recently, Egypt worked out a deal with Brazil for Embraer's Tucano jet trainers. Among 200 aircraft, only 10 will be an outright purchase while the remaining Tucanos will be assembled in Egypt, Dr. Dunn explained. He said a total of only 40 trainers are destined for the Egyptian Air Force, while the remaining 80 will be assembled in Egypt and then sent to Iraq.

"Egyptians said last year, and I have no reason to doubt it, that they would be allowed to market the Mirage 2000 in the Middle East and North Africa when they start assembling Mirage 2000s later this year," Dr. Dunn said. There are some other potential new markets for Egyptian defence exports, according to Dr. Dunn. He said, both Thai and Malaysian defence delegations visited the country in the past four months.

"How real that interest is, I don't know. They have certainly talked about buying some Egyptian stuff."

He indicated that there were a number of foreign delegations at the Cairo exhibition, "including a number of whom didn't want their presence made known, especially from the Arab World. They are buying (Egyptian) equipment, but because they don't have formal diplomatic relations with Egypt they don't want to publicise it."

Dr. Dunn said Egypt is currently assembling the French Dassault-Dornier Alpha jet trainer and light attack aircraft, the Chinese Xian F-7, under license and the French Aerospatiale Gazelle helicopter.

He stressed, however, that Egypt wants "to increase the amount of local actual production rather than merely assembling." Dr. Dunn, who is managing editor of the Defence and Foreign Affairs Publications in Washington, said Egypt still has a long way to go yet in establishing a firm defence production base as the country does not yet have the high technology infrastructure or highly skilled work force which is required.

The Egyptian cabinet approved a plan late last year to produce a frontline main battle tank under license. A new plant, Factory 200,

Greece rescinds order to extradite Palestinian

ATHENS (AP) — Justice Minister George Mangakis has rescinded an order for a Palestinian arms smuggler suspected of involvement in an attack on the Rome synagogue in 1982 to be extradited to Italy, a Justice Ministry spokeswoman said Wednesday.

The spokeswoman, who declined to be identified, said the extradition order for Abdul Osama Al Zomar was suspended last Friday.

"Al Zomar will remain in Korydallos Prison for the present," she said.

The spokeswoman gave no reason for the Palestinian's continued detention in Greece. But police sources, speaking on condition they were not identified, said Al Zomar was being detained pending an investigation into a hand grenade attack on Alia, the

Royal Jordanian Airline offices in the Greek capital last Thursday. Three airline employees were injured, one seriously when a dark-skinned young man tossed two hand grenades into the third floor Alia offices on central Constitution Square.

Mr. Mangakis signed the long-delayed extradition order last Tuesday, but the 22-year-old Palestinian who admitted he belonged to a Palestinian group opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat did not leave for Rome immediately, the Justice Ministry spokeswoman said.

Al Zomar, a former literature student at Bari University, carried a Jordanian passport. He was arrested entering Greece in Nov. 1982 at the northern border with Turkey, driving a car filled with explosives.

Israel violated peace pact with Egypt, Ghali says

CAIRO (R) — Egypt marked the sixth anniversary of its peace treaty with Israel Tuesday by accusing the Jewish state of violating the pact.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said in an interview published by the Cairo daily Al Akhbar:

"Israel has violated the text and spirit of the treaty by its oppressive measures in occupied Arab territories, annexation of the (Sy-

rian) Golan Heights and Arab (East) Jerusalem as well as its aggression on Lebanon."

But Mr. Ghali said Cairo was committed to the pact which he described as a major political victory for Egypt.

Under the treaty, Egypt had recovered territory that Israel occupied in the 1967 war except Tabat, a coastal strip in Sinai, he said.

Ozal seeks to boost Turkey's image in U.S.

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal leaves Wednesday for a 10-day official visit to the United States where he will have talks with President Reagan and other leaders on issues ranging from defence to the economy.

Turkish officials see the visit by a prime minister of the only Muslim member of the NATO alliance as part of a diplomatic campaign to promote Turkey's image abroad.

Mr. Ozal, who became prime minister in general elections in 1983 that ended three years of military rule, will first meet U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York for talks on the divided Mediterranean Island of Cyprus.

He will meet President Reagan on April 2, and have talks with Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and business and banking representatives.

The officials said talks were expected to include defence, politics, economic matters and the Armenian issue.

The official visit, the first to a Western ally by a Turkish Prime Minister since the 1980 military coup, is especially welcomed by Ankara.

The United States has been more understanding of reasons for the coup than Turkey's European partners and more patient with its rate of progress towards democracy, a U.S. official here said.

Turkey is the biggest recipient

of U.S. military and economic aid after Israel and Egypt. Mr. Ozal will tell Mr. Reagan the proposed \$785 million for the fiscal year starting next Oct. 1 is inadequate, Turkish officials said.

Turkey, with the largest armed forces after the United States in NATO, wants to renew outmoded equipment, they said.

Many Turks feel their country, which with Greece forms the strategic southern flank of NATO, deserves better treatment than its neighbour because of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's stand on U.S. bases in his country.

Greece has threatened to seek the closure of U.S. bases and Turkey would be a logical alternative, U.S. diplomats, however, say they do not see this happening in the near future and so far no approaches have been made to Ankara.

Relations between Turkey and the United States have been smooth, except for the Armenian issue, Turkish Foreign Ministry officials said.

Efforts in the U.S. Congress last year to adopt a day of remembrance for what Armenians say was a massacre of their people in Turkey during World War I were deplored by Ankara, which rejects the charge.

Armenian extremism and Turkish resentment at continuing sympathy for the Armenian case among some congressmen are expected to be raised by Mr. Ozal, the Turkish officials said.

UNRWA pulling staff out of Lebanon

VIENNA (R) — The United Nations agency for Palestinian refugees said Tuesday it is telling its expatriate staff in Lebanon to leave the country for their own safety following a spate of kidnappings.

A spokesman for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) here told Reuters that five international staffers were pulled out in the past few days, leaving eight behind.

Those remaining, including UNRWA Director for Lebanon John DeFratres, a Briton, were also being encouraged to leave in the light of Monday's kidnapping near Beirut of Alec Collek, a British journalist working for the agency.

"The whole series of kidnappings puts into jeopardy UNRWA's operations and those of all international organisations working in Lebanon," the agency spokesman said.

UNRWA provides relief, education and health services for two million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. It employs 2,100 staff in Lebanon, of which 99 per cent are local.

The spokesman said UNRWA had asked the Lebanese government and various factions in the country to help to free Mr. Collek.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
17:00 Koran	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:10 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 World News 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Omnibus 09:00 World News 09:30 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Report on Religion 09:45 That's That! 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 Mainstream 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:45 Look Ahead 11:45 Kidney Time Remembered 12:30 My World! 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Mediterranean Dialogue 13:30 World News 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Handel and the Oriole 16:00 News Summary: Outlook 16:45 Report on Religion 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Classical Guitar 17:30 Yes Minister 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Rock Salad 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Monitor 19:25 News Ideas 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Good Books 22:00 World News 22:49 24 Hours: News Summary 23:00 Assignment 23:00 News Summary: U.K. Network 23:15 International Soccer Special 23:45 Recording of the Week 24:00 World News: The World Today 06:25 Book Choice 06:30 Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News
FOREIGN CHANNEL	VOICE OF AMERICA
18:00 French Programme: 'Des chiffres et des lettres'	06:00 VOA Morning: News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Features, Reports, Interviews, Answer to Listeners' Questions, Science Digest, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special English News and Features 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News and Features 21:00 Newsline America 21:30 Music USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report
RADIO JORDAN	
835 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newsdesk	
08:00 Morning Show	
09:00 News Summary	
10:00 Morning Show Contd.	
11:00 Pop Session	
12:00 News Summary	
12:05 Pop Session Contd.	
13:00 News Summary	
13:05 Pop Session	
14:00 News Bulletin	
14:10 Instrumentals	
14:15 The Young Sound	
15:00 Concert Hour	
16:00 News Summary	
16:05 Instrumentals	
16:30 Old Favourites	
17:00 Jordan Weekly	
17:30 Pop Session	
18:00 News Summary	
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea	
18:30 Arab Music	
19:00 News Desk	
19:30 Date with a Star	
20:00 Evening Show	
21:00 News Summary	
21:05 Evening Show Contd.	
21:55 News Summary	
22:00 Evening Show Continued	
23:00 News Summary	
23:05 Evening Show Continued	
23:57 News Headlines	
24:00 Close Down	

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* An Italian art exhibition of oriental paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

* Sport video film at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel: 6610367
American Centre - 41993
American Cultural Library - 41520
British Council - 36147-8
French Cultural Centre - 37009
Goethe Institute - 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre - 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre - 39777
Haya Arts Centre - 665195
Husseini Youth City - 67181
W.C.A. - 41793
Y.M.C.A. - 664251
Y.M.W.A. - 66111
University of Jordan Library - 443555

MUSEUMS

Felderer Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also medals from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabal Lwadi. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30828.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lebanese Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lithuanian Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philippine Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club: Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lwadi. 37440.
De la Sante Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redemptor): Jabal Lwadi. 37440.
Armenian Catholic Church: Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

04:07 Fajr
05:30 Sunrise (Surat) Duhā
11:42 Dhuhur
15:12 'Asr
17:54 Maghrib
19:16 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 533301, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:30 Karachi (PK)
09:30 Sana'a (Y)
09:30 Agaba (RJ)
09:45 Beirut (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:20 Beirut (RJ)
10:30 Cairo (MS)
12:15 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
14:40 Kuwait (KU)
15:10 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (PK)
17:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (LH)
17:40 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:40 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
18:00 Rome (RJ)
18:10 Paris, Damascus (TA)
18:30 Bangkok (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:00 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:25 Beirut (MEA)
20:50 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
20:55 Rome (PK)
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:30 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
06:50 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:50 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
07:15 Agaba (RJ)
08:30 Athens (OA)
08:30 Athens, Rome (PK)
08:45 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (PK)
09:00 Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)
11:20 Cairo (MS)
12:00 Belgrade, London (RJ)
12:05 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)
14:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
14:30 Jeddah (RJ)
15:40 Kuwait (KU)
16:40 Jeddah (SV)
19:30 Kuwait (RJ)
19:40 Doha (RJ)
20:00 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:30 Jeddah (RJ)
20:30 Sana'a (Y)
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:45 Cairo (RJ)
21:10 Baghdad (RJ)
21:55 Karachi (PK)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships, docking at Aqaba port:

- Antares
- Aljazeera 2
- M. Kalinowski
- Singapore Eagle
- Blue Nile
- El Anih
Amin Nawar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLS
Belgian franc 63/ 63.5
Dutch guilder 112/ 113.9
Egyptian pound 305/ 308.3
French franc 41.4/ 41.7
Iraqi dinar 403.3/ 411.6
Italian lire (for 100) 19.9/ 20.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 159.5/ 160.8
Kuwaiti dinar 135.6/ 136.4
Lebanese lira 21/ 22.4
Omani rial 118.6/ 119.0
Qatari riyal 113.7/ 114.4
Saudi riyal 113.7/ 114.4
Swedish crown 44.2/ 44.6
Swiss franc 149.1/ 150.3
Syrian lira 34.8/ 35.9
UAE dirham 111.9/ 112.5
U.K. sterling pound 476.4/ 483.2
U.S. dollar 410/ 412.5
W. German mark 136.5/ 127.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

As a khamsin depression approaches our area, it will be dusty and hot, southerly winds will become southerly fresh. In Aqaba, it will be hazy and dusty. Northerly moderate winds will become southerly fresh and calm seas will become rough.

Low/high temperature in day C.

Amman 11/25
Aqaba 15/29
Dajers 10/26
Jordan Valley 15/28
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
First aid, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 193, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 44-2
Municipal water service 77125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalil Maternity, J. Amn 43241-4
Akil Maternity, J. Amman 43441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Jalal Maternity, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 66413
University Hospital 645845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Muhsin Hospital 667229-9
The Islamic, Abdali 664164
Al-Ahli, Abdali 665292
Al-Muhsin Hospital 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77

NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent congratulates Malaysian king

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent Tuesday sent a cable of congratulations to His Majesty Sultan Iskandar Jawhar on the occasion of the assumption of his constitutional powers as king of Malaysia.

Crown Prince cables Bangladesh president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Bangladeshi President General Hussain Mohammad Ershad on the occasion of Bangladesh's national day.

Military attaches visit Karamah

AMMAN (Petra) — Military attaches in Amman and their wives Tuesday paid a visit to the Karamah martyrs monument and placed a wreath at the site. Later they visited the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) and were briefed by its vice-president, Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, on the activities of the authority in developing the Jordan Valley and the services it offers to farmers.

Land Day festival slated for March 30

AMMAN (Petra) — A festival is to be held on March 30 at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Sports City to mark Land Day. During the festival, lectures will be delivered by Speaker of the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile) Abdul Hamid Al Sa'eh, member of the Lower House of Parliament Fawzi Tu'eh, Jordan Women's Federation President Haifa Bashir, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Mohammed Milihem, Secretary General of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions Samir Jardon, and Arab Club Vice President Abdullah Jazi.

Omani municipal team due today

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from Oman is due here Wednesday on a four-day visit to Jordan. The delegation which represents the municipality of Muscat will hold talks with the mayor of Amman and municipal council members and will tour various municipal projects. The delegation, which will group leading officials from Muscat's municipality, will familiarise themselves with the Amman municipal projects.

Irbid cooperative organisation boosts agricultural research

IRBID (Petra) — The cooperative department in Irbid Governorate has increased the area to be used for experiments on improved seeds from 10,000 dunums to 20,000 dunums and the area to be used as pasture meadows to 5,000 dunums, according to the department's director, Mr. Jamal Obaidat.

He said that the department will increase the number of modern agricultural machines, will build a warehouse at Irbid agricultural machines station and will spread its services to include all cooperative societies in the region.

Mr. Obaidat went on to say that the department will sterilise 1,400 tons of improved seeds this year for distribution to farmers in the area.

He said that the number of cooperative societies registered at the end of 1984 was 83 in 327 cities and villages with a membership of 10,938 in these societies.

Mr. Obaidat added that the department will open new branches for the cooperative bank and will establish new multi-purpose cooperatives.

He said that allocations for loans to the cooperative society stand at JD 1.5 million for 1985 out of which JD 750,000 is in cash while the remainder is in fertilisers, insecticides and seeds.

Engineering department to build schools, roads in Madaba area

MADABA (Petra) — The engineering department for Madaba municipalities is currently building 22 classrooms at different schools in the area at a total cost of JD 22,750, according to the department's director Mr. Madallah Tarawneh.

He said that the department is supervising the construction of 125,000 square metres of roads at a cost of JD 134,000 and will soon float tenders worth an additional JD 115,000 for road construction.

Mr. Tarawneh added that a tender will be floated for the building of eleven medical centres at a total cost of JD 11,000 and two municipal councils at a total cost of JD 25,000.

Mr. Tarawneh called on mayors of towns and villages and on citizens to adhere to the regulations on buildings and construction and not to build randomly for any reason or without a licence.

'Jordan-PLO accord offers sound mechanism for peace'

(Continued from page 1)

offer assistance for solving the problem in accordance with international laws and resolutions.

"On our part, we have knocked on every door in search of a comprehensive peace settlement securing the rights of all nations in the region. Security Council's Resolution 242 stated that seizing land by force is not permissible and the right of nations to live in peace within recognised boundaries. Resolution 338 has asserted the previous Resolution no. 242.

"As the Palestine problem is the nucleus of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the majority of world powers have confirmed the self-determination right for Palestinians over their national soil, and recognised the PLO as the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinians.

"Despite the unanimity contained in resolutions 242 and 338 and the threat stemming from leaving the problem unsolved, the international political will has been neutralised by Israel which

always wanted the land, security and peace while denying the other their legitimate rights through imposing the policy of *fait accompli*, the erection of settlement in the occupied Arab areas, the eviction of population in an attempt to vacate the land and later annexing it as was the case in the Golan Heights and Arab Jerusalem which occupied a spiritual position in the world.

"As we, Jordanians and Palestinians, are the first one to be hurt by the continuation of occupation and the state of no war-no peace we have conducted a dialogue with the PLO for the purpose of moulding a political programme for the liberation of the land and for accomplishing just and durable peace in the region.

"On Feb. 11, 1982, we arrived at a joint work programme which emerged balanced and fair to all parties and taking into consideration the interests of all the legitimate disputing parties. This project was based on the principle of exchanging the occupied Arab territories with peace and with the

self-determination right for the Palestinians. We called for the settlement of the Palestinian refugee problem according to U.N. resolutions, and to solve all the other branches of the problem in an attempt to accomplish a final solution to an acute conflict.

"We have suggested to have negotiations in an international conference in which the five permanent members in the Security Council, the concerned Arab parties, Israel and the PLO within a joint delegation with Jordan will take part.

"The accord concluded on Feb. 11 represents a sincere and serious endeavour to move the Middle East problem from the frozen state to the state of responsible dialogue among the parties involved in the conflict. This agreement also represents the sound mechanism of the various initiatives and peace projects including the Arab peace project based on international legitimacy.

"We hope that this accord will be subject to your consideration

and support, as many others in the world have done. The Spanish stand is a positive one which we greatly appreciate. We are confident that you will stick to it not because it is partial to the Arabs but because it emanates from the principles of the noble Spanish nation which only stands on side of justice supporting those who fight for freedom against injustice.

"The Gulf war has developed recently in a dramatic manner to include civilians. Halting this bloody war has become an urgent international responsibility. I am confident that Spain will not hesitate to join in the other world efforts to stop this bleeding and to assist efforts directed at stopping the war, in accordance with international law. The cooperation of Iraq and its response to the peaceful endeavours merit admiration and appreciation. We hope Iran will respond to these endeavours."

Following is the full text of the King's speech at Tuesday's banquet

"It is my pleasure, personally and on behalf of Queen Noor, to be among you on this special evening. I am glad to express my gratefulness for the grand welcome accorded to us, thanking your majesty for your invitation.

"Brother, Majesty, "The Spanish-Arab friendship represents a live example of a series of human interactions between our two nations imposed by a geographical reality which made of Spain the closest neighbour to the Arabs. From a sheer Arab point of view we consider the joint march of the Arab and Spanish nations, a unique situation which we cherish.

"Within the framework of promoting those relations, my grandfather the late, His Majesty King Abdullah (the founder of the Kingdom of Jordan) made a state visit to Spain in 1949, in spite of all obstacles existing on the road at that time. In 1951, a friendship agreement was signed from which stemmed the cultural cooperation agreement in 1971 whereby Spain assisted Jordan in many cultural affairs, and the agreement on economic-commercial cooperation signed in 1980. Jordan which feels proud of this stage of bilateral relations, reaffirms its interest in proceeding with the march.

Your Majesty, "The Spanish people remained faithful to their principles, for which they struggled to preserve. From these principles, the Spanish people stood by justice against injustice. Their stand towards the Palestine question falls within this same line when they stood courageously and clearly by the rights of Palestinians in their identity, homeland and self-determination right, and supported the peaceful endeavours securing justice and security to all countries.

"We in Jordan highly value the honourable stand of Spain on the side of justice, and we recollect with appreciation its consistent stand in the face of pressures. We are confident that Spain will continue to follow this courageous and wise policy.

"Your Majesty, "We follow with interest the progress and development in Spain and its efforts to reinforce its international standing, wishing her success and wishing the people of Spain prosperity."



THEATRE SEMINAR: Minister of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities and Acting Information Minister Taher Hikmat (second from left) Tuesday presides over the Second Theatre Seminar held at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman (Petra photo)

Regent highlights need to restore burial sites of Prophet's followers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, conferred in his office Tuesday with committee entrusted with carrying out restoration on mosques built over the tombs of the followers of the Prophet Mohammad in Jordan.

Prince Hassan called on the committee to give due attention to these sites with the aim of preserving their cultural and historical values and maintaining them as Islamic tourist attractions. He said that proper designs

which suit the environment should be worked out, but that all forms of luxury and lavish spending should be avoided in the process.

In reviewing the importance of these sites, Crown Prince Hassan said that Jordan has served as a bridge for Islamic conquests in the region and therefore it contains the remains of a great number of the Prophet's followers who fought on Jordan's soil and who were buried in the lands of the Kingdom.

The committee comprises Public Works Minister Rayef Nijem and four other members from Jordan and Islamic countries.

His Majesty King Hussein made a personal contribution to the project last year and sent a message to Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat last August calling for the formation of a special committee to carry out restoration work on these mosques and to establish a special fund to raise contributions for this cause.

UNICEF workshop calls for dramatic changes to improve status of girls

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "We need to dramatise the recommendations prepared by the four day workshop on girls in the Middle East and North Africa, organised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa in Amman," Mr. Victor Soler Sala, UNICEF's regional director said Tuesday.

Mr. Sala, who was speaking to reporters during a press conference, said that the workshop's recommendations will reinforce the status of girls in the region through "equity, where boys and girls should be treated equally, by preparing special projects which address girls since girls are the future child bearers and child rearers and that these UNICEF projects will be supportive, especially in fields related to raising the economical, educational and health standard of women."

Mr. Sala stressed that UNICEF's regional office will have to organise special programmes which show a deliberate bias towards girls in order that their issues are promoted. He went on to say that although UNICEF not believe in special projects which deal only with girls, these projects are needed to solve the problems which girls face in this region of the world.

Mr. Sala added that the recommendations are straight to the point and could be done easily. He emphasised that the need is to make people aware of the problems facing girls and to advocate for these causes which are mentioned in the recommendations.

Mr. Sala added that the 23 participants in the two workshop are totally committed to promoting women, with a special emphasis on adolescent females since these young women face critical conditions in their families, in society and on the regional level.

He went on to say that a lot has been done to provide activities for females, "but there still are great gaps and that there is a long way to go before there is real equity among males and females." Mr. Sala defined equity as the minimum services any human being should get, such as education, medical treatment and counselling.

He added that 50 per cent of the region's society are adolescents and that this large sector is facing discrimination in all its forms, which in turn has negatively affected the potential of this percentage of the population. Mr. Sala said: "If we look at this world which is full of challenges, conflicts and wars, we can not say that we have done the best with our resources. The best will be completed if we involve this 50 per cent of society, which in turn will

create better tolerance and promote comprehensive developmental plans.

Another participant in the workshop, Mrs. Bushra Jaber, from the UNICEF regional office in Amman, said that the motive for a workshop on girls stemmed from the fact that the past decade (1975-1985) has seen few successful advances for women in the region, despite the rapid social change. "Women still face a literacy problem, low enrollment in schools, traditional roles are changing with extra burdens falling on the shoulders of women and the migration of men have all added new dimensions for which women have not been prepared," she said.

The workshop's recommendations centred on the need for research to highlight the current situation of girls in the region and the relationship between cultural values which discriminate against females. Another recommendation focused on the law which participants said should be adopted to change attitudes and practices of society.

An important recommendation focused on policy makers who the participants said should promote the interpretation of personal status laws to reflect a more balanced view towards women and involves religious authorities and institutions through research and dissemination of results.

Parliamentary delegate discusses Mideast situation

Jordan says U.S.-Israeli collusion could threaten world peace, security

LOME (Petra) — Jordan said Tuesday that the United States collusion with Israel constitutes a policy that violates international law and is directed against humanity and is a union which might eventually threaten world peace and security.

Jordan's views were expressed by its delegate to the inter-parliamentary union meeting now being held in Lome, Togo.

The delegate, Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, told the 73rd union meeting that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of Feb. 11 is designed to pool both parties' efforts towards achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the return of all the rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination in Palestine.

The agreement calls for the convening of an international conference under United Nations auspices to find a solution to the problem, Dr. Nuseibeh said.

He said that Israel has not shown any indications that it accepts this peaceful initiative, but instead persists in rejecting the principle of exchanging land for peace in implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

What increases the danger in the situation is a rejection by the United States, which has been supporting Israel in all its actions, to exercise any pressures on its ally to force it to give up its intransigent stand which contradicts international consensus, Dr. Nuseibeh said.

Dr. Nuseibeh said that in order to achieve world peace the root cause of tension and conflict should be eliminated from the world, especially in the Middle East where the Palestine problem should be resolved. The Gulf war ended and free navigation in the Red Sea secured. "If these problems remain unresolved, they will lead to disastrous struggles throughout the world," Dr. Nuseibeh said.

He said that many world parliamentarians have visited the Middle East region and looked

into the tragedy of the Palestinians and familiarised themselves with the consequences of Israeli aggression on the Palestinian people who were uprooted from their homeland and dispersed all over the globe.

Palestinians' tragedy

The tragedy which befell the Palestinian people in 1948 still exists and no just solution has been found and in fact this tragedy has been further deepened and increased with another Israeli aggression in 1967 when Israel occupied the whole of Palestine, causing more displacement of Palestinians, Dr. Nuseibeh said.

He said that in the wake of the 1967 aggression, Israel has been systematically displacing Palestinians and seizing their property and Israeli inhuman treatment has been taken new dimensions against the Arab population coupled with an Israeli policy of changing the geographic, cultural and demographic characters of the occupied Arab lands and the destruction of the economic and social infrastructure of the Palestinian nation in flagrant defiance of international norms and U.N. resolutions.

In addition, Dr. Nuseibeh said that Christian and Muslim holy places in Palestine have been desecrated and human rights of the Palestinians violated. He said, according to informed Israeli sources, nearly 350,000 Palestinians have been imprisoned at one time or another under Israeli rule over the past 17 years in total disregard of international laws or the Geneva and the Hague conventions on the protection of civilians in war.

He said that Israel has repeatedly scoffed at U.N. resolutions and inter-parliamentary union decisions which call on Israel to withdraw its forces from all Arab territories occupied since

1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people.

In defiance of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, Israel continues to occupy parts of South Lebanon and paves the ground for remaining there permanently, Dr. Nuseibeh said.

He pointed out the inhuman treatment by Israeli forces of the local South Lebanese inhabitants and said that the world follows with great pain and deep sadness and indignation the atrocities committed by the Israelis in South Lebanon.

Gulf war

Also, he said, the world is pained to see the ongoing Gulf war and to hear about the total devastation that is being ensuing as a result of this war. The recent escalation of the Gulf war, he said, calls on all world parliamentarians to find an end to the conflict.

Iraq has repeatedly expressed desire to end the war and accepted all peace mediations offered by international and regional organisations but Iran persists in its war-oriented policies and continues to shun all peaceful efforts, Dr. Nuseibeh added. He said parliamentarians should act speedily to end the war because it threatens world peace and security.

Dr. Nuseibeh said that the world is currently witnessing a deteriorating economic situation and a state of economic imbalance which will eventually lead to chaos and that the Third World is bound to bear the brunt because it is the least capable of facing this disaster and its consequences.

Referring to North-South dialogue, Dr. Nuseibeh said that this has failed to achieve anything and that the situation was made worse with the emergence of polarisation separating the world into two groups with the result that the gap between the two sides continues to widen.

This, he said, is bound to have very negative effects, on world stability. The world nations, Dr. Nuseibeh added, need to concert efforts to find solutions to all these problems.

Jordanian team returns from Afro-Arab talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the Afro-Arab parliamentary conference in Dakar returned to Amman Tuesday. The delegation's leader Mr. Rashid Ukreit, member of the Upper House of Parliament, said that the conference which opened on March 15, aimed at intensifying cooperation between Arab and African parliaments and coordinating their stands vis-a-vis issues of concern to both African and Arab countries and their struggle against colonialism.

The conference discussed various problems in Africa and the Arab World in general and the Palestine question and the situation in South Africa in particular, Mr. Ukreit said.

The participants also reviewed various topics on the agenda of the inter-parliamentary union meeting now being held in Lome, the capital of Togo. Mr. Ukreit added.

The two-day conference, he said, passed important decisions designed to promote Arab-African ties in various fields and peration between them.

Abu Jihad: Fateh committee endorses Jordan-PLO accord

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestinian Deputy Military Commander Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) said Tuesday that the central committee of Fateh statement indicates that there is no objection on the Palestinian side to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

He said that the central committee endorsed the PLO executive committee statement on the accord.

He praised the accord and Palestinian-Jordanian relations and called on Arab countries to unite ranks in order to liberate the holy places and Jerusalem.

Mr. Wazir was addressing the Palestinian Liberation Army Badr forces stationed in Jordan.

Mayors prepare for meeting on urban environment issues

AMMAN (Petra) — The environment in communities around Amman will be the subject of discussion during a meeting next Saturday at the Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and the Environment.

The meeting, to be attended by mayors of municipalities and villages around Amman, will be chaired by Minister of Municipal, Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Nabulsi.

Discussions will on the formation of public safety committees, holding training courses for health supervisors on subjects

such as drinking water, food, wastewater, and cleaning campaigns.

The meeting will also discuss matters related to painting houses, selecting areas for craft workshops and prohibiting raising animals within municipal boundaries.

The minister has said that particular attention will be paid to finding a solution to garbage dumping and adopting garbage burial methods in addition to providing joint municipal councils with garbage collection and disposal equipment, including hydraulic compressors, metal containers and plastic bags.

Photographers invited to capture a 'moment in time' for world project

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian photographers will get the opportunity to contribute to a project aimed at capturing "the face of the earth" on Oct. 6, 1985 by shooting photographs of anybody or anything at 12 noon Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

The project, organised by a Japanese freelance photographer who wondered what everyone in the world is doing at a particular point in time aims, to capture a slice of life, at the same moment, on a typical day.

The Tokyo photographer Eiji Tajima who is the director of the Japanese Young Photographers Association, wrote letters to fellow photographers and other institutions dealing with photography all over the world, calling on them to participate in his project.

He says photographers can take photographs of whatever they dis-

cover at that moment of time. It could be a photograph of a family, friends, your favourite street, animals, a marriage ceremony, mosque, church, temple, restaurant, bar, train, sports, nature — any subject depending on where the photographer is at that particular moment.

The result of the "same moment" shoot will come together in an exhibition to be titled "Faces of the Earth at One Moment in Time" showing images of the globe, which is moving and changing every second.

Exhibition tour

The exhibition will also tour other countries in order that as many people as possible can enjoy the experience.

In his circular, Mr. Tajima explained that he would like people to have the opportunity of getting a view of the whole earth "more privately together for promoting peace."

He says that the basic idea of the project is to compose a network of people all over the world, including 30 young photographers in Japan, to capture an image of the earth, on film, at the same moment.

He asks: "As the twentieth century comes to a close, don't you think it would be exciting to record together one second of our life on our planet?"

Interested Jordanian photographers are required to send some information about themselves including their name, age, occupation and a personal photograph to the following address: Young Photographers Association, 4F, Mansui Building, No. 2, 3-14 Ogawa-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan.

Photographs should be taken on black and white films and the negative of the photograph should be sent with a short comment about the scene or subject.

Iraq threatens to expand war

(Continued from page 1)

Arab states supporting Iraq seemed inevitable.

The newspaper said Iraq intended to extend the crisis to the Gulf and Iran should not accept insecurity only for Iranian ports.

"No one can draw a line in the sea and create insecurity only on one side of it," it said.

The Panamanian merchant ship, which was hit in a rocket attack in the middle of the Gulf Tuesday, was attacked in an area

where both Iraqi and Iranian warplanes have struck in the past.

The 14,650-ton motor bulk carrier was ablaze north-east of the Saudi port of Jubail but at least one salvage tug had arrived to fight the fire, shipping sources said.

They said the ship was hit by at least one rocket in her engine room and that her accommodation quarters were ablaze. There was no immediate word on the number or ana-

tionality of her crew or whether there were casualties.

In London, Lloyd's shipping intelligence said the Cape Guardavie was hit at 27 degrees 32 minutes north, 50.30 east, a spot about halfway between the Saudi and Iranian coasts and almost due north of the island state of Bahrain.

Iranian warplanes have struck ships at least four times just west of this spot in the past year, while Iraqi jets have hit several vessels just to the south or north-east.

Jordan Times

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Day-to-day escalation

THE THREAT by Iraq to extend the Gulf war throughout Iran if Tehran does not agree on a comprehensive peace settlement must not be taken lightly. In fact, it is being carried out daily since Iran ordered its last ground offensive in the Basra sector earlier this month, but not taken to an extreme where the defeated Iranian army was followed to its retreating lines.

Since its withdrawal to the international border many months ago, Iraq has observed a strictly defensive policy with the Iranians in the hope that Tehran would reciprocate and in order to keep war losses to a minimum. The Iraqi policy, however, has not worked with the mullahs and an alternative strategy had to be thought of. Hence the new warning to Tehran on expanding the war.

It is not official Iraqi policy to expand the war yet. Baghdad understands that the Gulf war will have to end someday, and if this is the inevitable conclusion, why should the war be escalated so much now? Another reason for Iraq to show restraint is no doubt Iran's internal situation: There is nothing dearer to the ayatollahs than keeping their people busy fighting a war and thus leaving them in peace to rule Iran the way they like. Beyond that, there would be no alternative for the Iraqis except to try to force a solution on the Iranians by the way they see fit.

Apparently, Tehran and other Iranian cities are being hit not as part of an alternative strategy, but basically because Iran raids Iraqi cities and civilians. The blockade of Kharg is a different matter in that the economic siege of Iran is perfectly legitimate given the Iranian obstinacy against ending the war. The real expansion of hostilities would come when Baghdad abandons its defensive policy and moves to fight Iran in all fields and on all fronts. This is an option that is still open for Iraq. But whether it will be adopted is as yet a matter of speculation for everybody. The opinion of the international community may well be a determining factor; so will be the advice of Iraq's friends — from the superpowers down.

In the end, however, it will be an Iraqi decision whether the Gulf war escalates beyond the hopeless stalemate of today. We will soon know if Baghdad carries out its threat against Iran or chooses to continue facing the Iranians by sitting tight.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Ageless friendship

SPAIN HAS always been linked with the Arab World by cultural, historical and economic ties and these links have helped the two sides to have unique relations over the years. King Hussein's visit to Spain comes at a time when the Arabs need the help of Spain and Europe at large in exerting efforts towards establishing peace in the Middle East.

However, unlike the other European nations, Spain has refused to succumb to Zionist pressure and establish relations with Israel, because Spain considers the Arabs as friends who had suffered from injustice.

King Hussein's visit comes as an expression of appreciation to Spain and its king and government for their stand in support of the Arab Nation and its just causes. King Hussein is accompanied by a delegation whose members will discuss ways for further bolstering Spanish-Jordanian ties and promoting their bilateral cooperation in all fields.

No doubt, King Hussein's speech to the Spanish parliament in Madrid Tuesday will further help to promote the ties of friendship between the Jordanian and Spanish peoples.

Al Dustour: Carter now knows

FORMER U.S. President Jimmy Carter is no more in office now, but the ideas he has formed over the years are those of an experienced statesman that are worth studying by the American administration. Carter has called on the Reagan administration to embark on a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with the purpose of arriving at a reasonable solution to the Middle East question.

Though these suggestions came five years late, yet they come at a critical time when the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is being offered as a way to solve the Middle East problem. The Carter press statement came as the Reagan administration is at present hesitating on what policy to adopt with regard to the Middle East region and what course to follow.

Jimmy Carter's statements come from a man who is not exposed to any Zionist pressure and who is keen only on safeguarding American interests in this troubled area of the world. Carter had earlier issued a joint statement with President Nixon calling on the present administration to conduct direct negotiations with the PLO, but his statements now acquire a special significance in the present political circumstances. We consider these statements as very positive and are aimed at arriving at genuine peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: What makes Gulf war holy?

DESPITE THE devastating blows the Iranians are receiving at the hands of the Iraqi Armed Forces in the battlefield, the Iranian regime continues its attempt to convince the Iranian people that it is a holy war they are waging against Iraq.

This way, the regime tries to direct the attention of the people to the external danger to make them forget about their misery and about the defeats in the battlefield.

This policy has been leading to further ruin and more and more frustration to the Iranian nation. Iran has started the hostilities and continues until now to shell civilian population in Iraq and at the same time it claims that it is launching a holy war on the enemies of the Tehran regime. What holy war is this which has been going on for nearly five years causing destruction to two neighbouring Muslim states and deepening hatred among the peoples of the Gulf region? What holy war is this which has been planned and perpetrated by Israeli experts?

Senior Iranian officers captured in the war have admitted that Israeli experts were training the Iranians to fight. This war is only designed to destroy the Islamic Nation in order to please Israel and its allies. This war being waged by Iran in the name of Islam is clearly intended to destroy the unity of Islamic Nations and stem the force of Islam for good.

Gorbachev is expected to reorganise economy

The economic ills afflicting the economy of the Soviet Union are deep-rooted, the new leadership under Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev could provide the impetus for reforms. Patrick Cockburn reports.

MOSCOW — The need to transform the Soviet economy was the main reason why the Soviet Communist Party chose Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev as its leader on March 11, only seven years after he came to Moscow as the central committee's agricultural specialist.

He has already confirmed that the economy is to have priority. In his first address as leader to the 300-member central committee which decides Soviet policies, he said that the country is at a decisive moment in its economic history as it tries to improve the quality of industrial and agricultural output.

The Soviet economy faces difficulties. The last completed five-year plan up to 1980 saw the economy grow by only 2.7 per cent a year. Per capita consumption of meat was the same in 1982 as it was in 1975.

Moves to reform the way in which the economy is run were undertaken, but change has been difficult. In 1982, the year President Brezhnev died, the average age of the 114 ministers who play a decisive role in managing the economy was 72, and their senior

deputies were in their late 60s. Without a sweeping change in senior personnel, it was difficult to take seriously the rhetoric of reform, requiring decentralisation of management and incentives for quality production.

But the economic ills are not merely the consequence of blunders by an old leadership: they are the result of the way in which the Soviet Union developed its industry from the late 1920s to the 1960s. Faced with a chronic shortage of capital and a lack of skilled labour and equipment, the country was initially industrialised by using previously underutilised factors. Labour poured into the cities, natural resources were easily exploited and small investments produced big returns. Agriculture was consciously exploited to provide cheap food for the cities.

If the methods of development were crude, they were also successful, and a powerful industrial base was created. The problem today, and indeed for the past 15 years, is that the system has reached its limits. "Negative symptoms were declining growth in the productivity of capital, labour

and land, obsolescence of production techniques, technological stagnation, shortage of consumer goods, and a decline in the quality of industrial products," according to a Western specialist on the Soviet economy.

Complaints about the lack of luxury goods are an abiding topic in the Soviet Union. One woman living in a country town said that rent on her three-room flat plus electricity, gas and telephone cost her only 18 roubles (about \$19.5)

a month but that her high quality boots from West Germany cost 118 roubles. Housing, transport, food, education and health are met by the state at very low cost. Subsidies on foodstuffs alone cost 40 billion roubles a year. But the state has been unable to produce the quality goods which consumers, with sharply rising real incomes, want to buy.

The extent of unsatisfied consumer demand, particularly for services, is illustrated by the rise in savings in the banks from 91 billion roubles in 1975 to 187 billion roubles in 1983. Wages are clearly less of an incentive to productivity if there are not enough goods to buy with them.

At the same time, the natural resources which were once abundant and could produce big returns on little capital investment are now much more scarce. The Soviet labour force will grow by only three million during 1981-85, compared with 11 million in the previous five-year plan. The

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SOVIET ECONOMIC GROWTH

	1966-67	1971-75	1976-80	1981-84
			(percentage increase)	
Gross industrial output	8.5	7.4	4.4	3.6
Gross agricultural output	3.9	2.4	1.7	0.7

rate of increase in capital investment has also fallen.

The Soviet Union is still very rich in natural resources but their location is becoming more remote. Some 88 per cent of all fuel and power sources are now to be found in Siberia and the Soviet Far East, compared with only nine per cent in the European part of the country.

The exploitation of these reserves is far more expensive because the areas from which they must be extracted are often Arctic wastes where towns and roads

have to be built. One Soviet economist says that in real terms the investment cost of extracting oil, gas and coal doubled in the 20 years after 1960.

Since the start of the 1980s, the reaction of the Politburo and the central committee to these difficulties has been to agree that the priority must be increased productivity, innovation, efficiency and quality. Mr. Gorbachev was an advocate of such measures. Last year he said: "The main thing is to increase the output per unit of existing or newly received material and financial resources."

The method of achieving this, for which Mr. Gorbachev was in part responsible, and which he will try to boost, was to link wages more closely to production of quality goods. "People must sense a direct dependence between the economy and their pay," he said.

At the same time, management would be decentralised to individual plants and it was suggested that they should control capital as well as current outlays. "Their work should be regulated to a significant extent by indirect levers, by the price system, financing conditions, charges for resources and so on," said the influential economist Dr. A. Aganbeyan.

The power of the ministries would be reduced and overall strategic planning concentrated

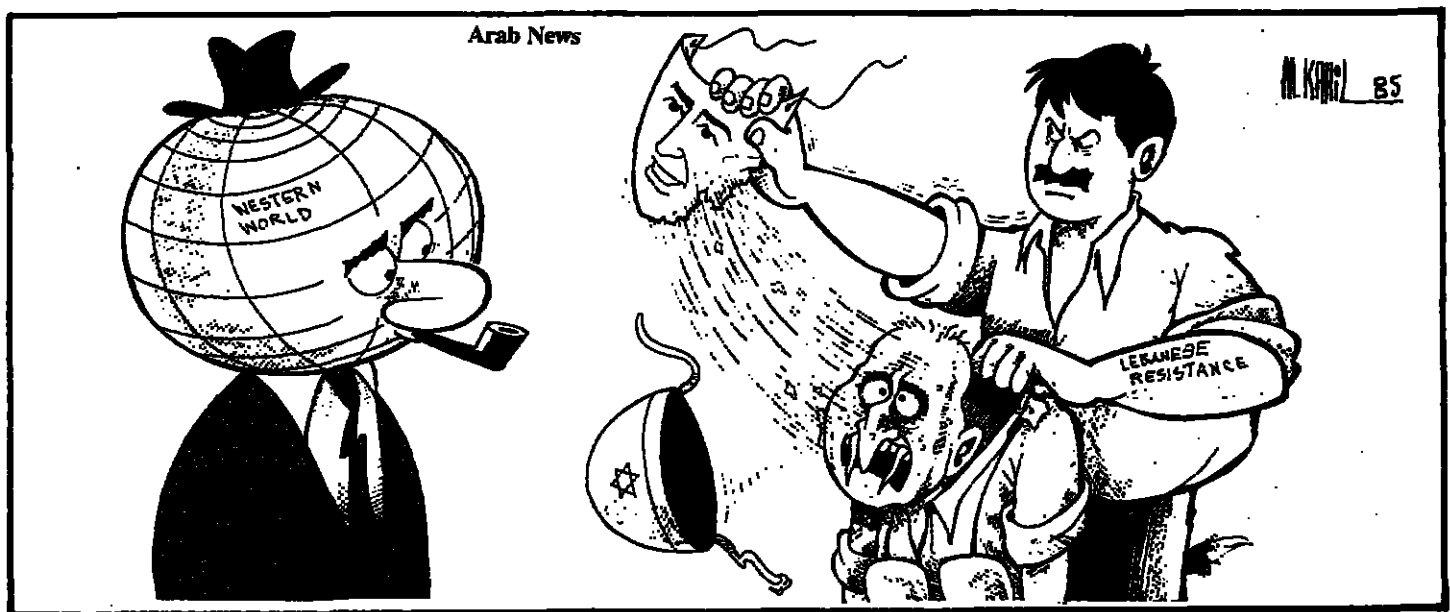
more in the central committee, whose economic secretariat has been expanded. The food programme of 1982 and the energy programme published a little later are both the result of such thinking.

Both strategies have had a measure of success, though at high cost. More meat and vegetables are available in the shops, despite poor harvests, because feed grain has been purchased from abroad and livestock herd numbers kept up. But agriculture, absorbing a third of total capital investment, is still not producing the returns needed by the politburo.

The energy programme, under which oil and coal output are to be maintained at present levels, while gas is developed and nuclear power stations built, will take another 22 per cent of capital investment.

Mr. Gorbachev has always stressed the possible gains if the new economic experiments pay off. "An increase of only one per cent on fixed assets in industry is equal to almost 8 billion roubles worth of additional output," he said last year.

Total transformation of the economy is unlikely but a substantial measure of success should be attainable, if the new leader's views hold sway — Financial Times news feature.



Reagan revises view of IMF, World Bank

By Alver Carlson
 Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration. Initially deeply suspicious of international financial institutions like the World Bank, has modified its attitude recently, according to financial analysts.

When Mr. Reagan won office in 1980, many of his aides paradoxically viewed the multilateral development banks, which get big U.S. donations, as using American money to assist Washington's enemies.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was seen as shifting from monitor of the world monetary system to dispenser of aid, paying scant attention to American wishes that it should encourage more private sector development in debtor countries.

Now, partly due to cooperative action forced by a world debt crisis in the early 1980s, analysts say American officials have changed those attitudes. They say the U.S. response to the debt crisis actually strengthened the IMF's role in global economics.

"Taking on the multiple roles of economic forecaster, policy planner, market disciplinarian, gatekeeper of access to new credits, the IMF boldly reorganised international credit markets during their worst moments since the great depression," says a report by the Overseas Development Council, a Washington-based think tank.

On the other hand, analysts add, the United States has won major changes in the way these institutions do business.

The traditional role of the IMF is to provide loans to countries that have balance-of-payments problems because of poor economic decisions or uncontrollable outside forces.

The World Bank and other development banks back specific projects to raise productivity in Third World nations or help them upgrade facilities like roads or sewage treatment systems.

The spiralling debt and economic disruption caused by the oil shocks of the 1970s and subsequent global recession forced changes in these policies a few years ago.

The IMF increased its lending activities and eased the conditions it imposed on recipient nations.

The World Bank continued its traditional project support but also began making loans, with relatively few strings attached, that helped a country get through hard times.

When Mr. Reagan arrived, the

IMF and the banks were singled out for what some U.S. officials saw as much-needed reform.

Since voting power in both the IMF and World Bank is based on how much a country contributes, the United States, as the largest donor, swings great weight in both institutions.

And, in a relatively short time, the Reagan administration was able to convince the IMF management to get very tough standards for loans, a process that has continued since the debt crisis surfaced two and half years ago. Washington insisted the IMF closely monitor economic programmes it underwrites.

The United States also said it was unhappy that the World Bank was granting the equivalent of interest-free loans to countries that could afford to pay interest or that should be obtaining loans directly from commercial banks.

In addition, Washington insisted more emphasis be given to private-sector development in the "Third World" and pressed for more resources for the International Finance Corporation, a World Bank affiliate that oversees private sector development.

The administration has also backed the World Bank making loans to countries in conjunction with commercial banks.

With U.S. backing, the IMF forced Latin American debtor nations to concede that their problems stemmed largely from attempts to maintain costly social programmes by borrowing from commercial banks and assuming the loans could be repaid through sales of high-priced basic commodities.

Faced with a monetary crisis of almost unparalleled proportions, the IMF was forced into a more activist role.

It cajoled banks to provide some new loans and restructure old ones, telling the debtors that in return they must pursue politically painful austerity programmes.

The same debt crisis propelled the Reagan administration into a cooperative alliance with the commercial banks and the IMF — an arrangement that administration free-market proponents would have found unthinkable even a few years earlier.

The worst of the debt crisis now seems to have passed, although new problems in Brazil and elsewhere suggest a new flare-up cannot be ruled out.

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere maintains the debt problem is so severe it will take years to resolve.

Amnesty International calls for truth on report of torture in N.Ireland

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL has called on the British government to make public the facts on the reported torture of a man by police in Northern Ireland, the movement said Wednesday March 27, 1985.

Amnesty International emphasised that the findings of official inquiries should not be confined to the authorities responsible for investigating the case.

The worldwide human rights movement, which carried out its own investigation and medical examination of 23-year-old Paul Caruana, said there was strong evidence to support his statement that he was systematically ill-treated during interrogation last August.

Paul Caruana said police repeatedly punched him, forced his head against his chest, pulled his legs apart and put plastic bags over his head so that he could not breathe. They threatened to abuse his wife sexually, he said. The police questioned him spit and blew their noses in his face, covering it with spittle and mucus as he lay on the floor, he said.

After the first day of interrogation, he was taken to hospital and fitted with a cervical collar as a result of his injuries, but was then brought back and subjected to more ill-treatment, he said.

The abuse was said to have taken place at Castlereagh Police Holding Centre in Belfast after he was arrested at a police checkpoint in Londonderry on Aug. 11 under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. This allows police to arrest and hold someone for up to seven days if he or she is suspected of involvement with terrorist organisations.

The beatings started when he remained silent after police told him to "confess", Paul Caruana said.

The torture only stopped after his lawyer was allowed to see him 72 hours after his arrest, he said. He was released from custody on Aug. 16, five days after his arrest.

Amnesty International sent a doctor to examine him a month after his release. The doctor, who is from Denmark and was accompanied by another Amnesty International delegate from the Netherlands, concluded that there was consistency between Paul Caruana's account of ill-treatment and the signs and symptoms found. Similar findings had been reached by local doctors who examined him soon after his release and who were consulted by the delegates.

Amnesty International asked the British government in December 1984 to investigate the case fully and promptly, and to say whether the interrogation had been monitored on closed-circuit television by senior officers — one of the procedures introduced in Northern Ireland in 1979 after an official inquiry into reports of ill-treatment of security suspects. Amnesty International also asked why Paul Caruana was not allowed access to his lawyer after 48 hours, as required by the regulations.

The authorities replied that an internal police investigation had been carried out and the results sent to the director of public prosecutions to decide whether there would be criminal proceedings in connection with the prisoner's treatment. The file would then be sent to the official police Complaints Board to decide whether there would be disciplinary action.

Amnesty International said today (Wednesday) it had responded by calling on the government to clarify the facts fully after internal investigations were completed — Amnesty International news release.

LETTERS

Strong, old cultural ties

To the Editor:

MAY I congratulate you and your reporter, Mrs. Suzanne Zurmut-Black, on the constructive article on Mrs. Widad Kassar and her collection of Palestinian and Jordanian dresses (Jordan Times March 14-15). It is gratifying to know that the importance of her collection and her endeavours in the field of ethnic dresses and accessories receive the attention they so rightly deserve.

Please permit me to add a personal observation: The article mentions that the dresses reveal similarities in heritages between Arab countries — a heritage that existed for centuries in the villages. As I had the pleasure to study some of the dresses together with Mrs. Kassar, I believe even more far-reaching conclusions may be drawn. Especially the oldest dresses show designs of which obvious parallels exist in Greek-Island embroidery for instance. These designs belong not to an Ottoman but to a Byzantine style of decoration and so it seems legitimate to conclude that in their design, some of the dresses have remained faithful to a Byzantine tradition dating back more than 1,300 years. Considering the fact that European culture is also heavily indebted to that tradition, it may be rightly said that the Kassar collection is yet another proof of the strong cultural ties that exist between the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Europe.

I am, therefore, particularly pleased to inform you that the Kassar collection will be exhibited in a number of German museums (Cologne, Hamburg, Bremen, Munich, Stuttgart) by 1987. In the meantime, an extensive catalogue will be prepared. The importance of such an exhibition, with due consideration of the To widen the scope of such a Jordanian-Palestinian exhibition, it is furthermore envisaged to include material on traditional Jordanian village architecture planned and realised by the gifted young Jordanian architect and artist Ammar Khammash.

Dr. Herwig Bartels,
 Ambassador,
 Federal Republic of Germany,
 Amman.

C. America sees unprecedented military growth

By Bernd Debusmann
 Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Despite periodic attempts to talk peace, Central America has been turned into an armed camp over the past four years — and the buildup continues.

According to military experts in the turbulent region and figures by the authoritative London-based Institute of Strategic Studies, few other areas in the world have witnessed a process of militarisation as dramatic as Central America.

From 1981 to 1984, regular armed forces in five Central American countries mushroomed from around 48,000 to 172,000 — an increase of more than 350 per cent. At the same time, guerrilla units expanded almost five-fold, to at least 23,000.

This was paralleled by sharply higher U.S. involvement since President Reagan declared he would "draw the line against Communism" in Central America.

While politicians of the countries involved spoke publicly of the need for an end to the arms race, weapons and military aid poured into the region at a staggering rate.

According to published U.S.

figures, United States security assistance to Washington's allies in Central America increased by more than 3,000 per cent under the Reagan administration.

In turn, the Soviet Union and Cuba helped leftist-ruled Nicaragua raise the biggest regular army in the region.

The buildup dates from 1979, when the victory of Sandinist revolutionaries over Nicaragua's U.S.-backed dictator, Anastasio Somoza, sent shock waves through Washington and Central America.

The United States soon began accusing Nicaragua of exporting leftist revolution to its neighbours and arming itself beyond its defence needs. Nicaragua argued it had to be able to counter a variety of hostile forces backed by Washington.

"It's the old argument of what came first, the chicken or the egg," said a European diplomat in Central America. "Did the U.S. step in because it was afraid of the Sandinists or did the Sandinists build up their forces because they were afraid of the U.S.?"

Whatever the answer, the results are clear. In 1981, El Salvador's armed forces, for example, totalled fewer than 10,000 men fighting left-wing guerrilla

groups estimated at 4,000 men. Today, the Salvadorean armed forces number around 42,000 and their foes are estimated between 6,000 and 10,000. Last year, Washington provided \$196 million in outright military aid to the government, against 35.5 million in 1981.

"The war has become bigger, but the end doesn't seem nearer now than it did in 1981," said a Western military expert.

In Nicaragua, where right-wing rebels are fighting against the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), the biggest of the anti-Sandinist opposition groups, the National Democratic Force (FON), numbered a few hundred ragged survivors of Somoza's defeated National Guard in 1981.

Four years and an estimated \$80 million of U.S. aid later, the FON fields some 12,000 men. Several other groups bring rebel strength to at least 15,000.

The Nicaraguan army, in turn, has grown from less than 7,000 in 1981 to around 62,000 now. Forty per cent of Nicaragua's 1985 budget has been allocated to defence.

Critics of the Reagan administration often blame its emphasis on military power and U.S. defence aid for the rapid militarisation of Central America.

But one of Latin America's most far-reaching counter-insurgency programmes, accompanied by a sharp rise in the number of men under arms, is being run in Guatemala, without U.S. assistance.

The Guatemalan army has grown from some 15,000 in 1981 to around 40,000 now. At the same time, the military government has raised a backup militia force now totalling 900,000.

Guatemala has been without U.S. military assistance since 1977, when the Carter administration accused the government of widespread and systematic human rights abuses in its fight against left-wing guerrillas.

Even Costa Rica, one of the world's few countries without a regular army, has been drawn into the Central American race for militarisation, though on a relatively modest scale.

Four years ago, the Costa Rica, security forces numbered 5,000. Today they stand at 9,800.

Military strength in the five major Central American countries increased at a time when their economies suffered a steady and marked deterioration, caused chiefly by falling prices for their export commodities.

'Ain Ghazal findings signify possible genetic links with 6th, 7th millenia B.C. Jericho

Article and photos by
Rami G. Khouri

PERHAPS THE most exciting aspect of the 'Ain Ghazal culture is how the people related to life, death, cult and magic. 'Ain Ghazal's human burials, human and animal figurines, and the collection of plaster statues and busts will be studied for many years to provide clues about man's earliest artistic, spiritual and cultic stirrings.

The cache of statues and busts was discovered during the last weeks of the 1983 season, which had to be extended until the statues could be removed for safe storage out of the field. They and the earth around them were finally removed as a single block, packed in a specially made wooden crate and shipped to London. They are now at the Institute of Archaeology at the University of London, where they are being excavated, cleaned, conserved and studied by a team of specialists headed by Mrs. Kathryn Tubb.

The statues include two different kinds of human representations. The bigger statues measure some 90 centimetres high, and have well formed human features. The smaller busts, 30-45 centimetres high, have well sculptured heads but featureless torsos. There are at least 13 statues and 13 busts, but the exact number will only be known after excavations are completed and the individual statues are separated from one another. After 8,000 years in the ground, they have been compacted into one another, and suffered in recent years from bulldozer traffic on the ground less than a metre above them.

The entire collection was originally neatly stacked in a pit dug into the fill of an abandoned house. The larger statues were laid on their backs or faces, generally lying in an east-west direction. The smaller busts were arranged at the feet of the statues, forming a rough arc around the west side of the statues.

The statues and busts are made of a lime plaster, modelled around a reed/rush core. The 'Ain Ghazal' artists who produced the statues first made a skeleton "stickman" of bundles of reeds or rushes that were tied together by twine. The soft plaster was then formed into human shapes around the reed/rush skeleton, and dried into a hard statue. The reed/rush core bundles protruded through a hole at the bottom of the feet of the statues, providing anchorage for the statues to stand upright.

The statues have rather lively faces, with different statues showing slightly different features and expressions. These were clearly not mass-produced items, and each may have represented a real person.

Dr. Rollefson notes: "The actual combinations of the facial features suggest strongly that individual people are represented. Whether these are specific models of once living people, personifications of social ideals, human representations of deities, or anthropomorphic natural spirits or forces, is not clear at the present time."

The faces have powerful, evocative eyes built up of white plaster eyeballs, outlined with grooves filled with a bituminous putty that was coloured green. Laboratory tests at the National Gallery in London showed the green pigment to be diopside, a hydrated copper silicate that was probably dusted on to the bituminous putty while it was still wet. The iris/pupils were also made of a bituminous putty shaped into a disc, and stuck on the eyeball.

The ears are small protuberances. The noses are slender and slightly flaring, with narrow incisions for nostrils. The mouths are represented by simple horizontal slits, with modelled lips. The necks are long. One statue still had red-ochre facial paint on it, in the form of three vertical stripes on the brow and three diagonal stripes on each cheek. The torsos are rounded, but the arms and legs of the statues are disproportionately short, though they have clearly articulated knees and ankles.

One statue had six toes on one foot — a rare genetic trait that was also found on a few fragments of similar, but much less well preserved, plaster statues discovered at Jericho in the 1930s and 1950s. This tantalising anatomical parallel between 8,000-year-old statues from two Neolithic villages has scholars pondering the possible links that existed among isolated Middle Eastern villages in the 7th and 6th millennia B.C. Did the people of Neolithic 'Ain Ghazal and Jericho have genetic links? One statue lies with its head to the west, contrary to all the others which face the east. This statue of a woman had her right arm bent back sharply at the shoulder and the elbow, so that her hand pushed

up the upper part of her chest. This accentuated her pendulous breasts, suggesting she may be a forerunner of the Astarte/Ishtar fertility goddess cult that would follow in the Middle East many millennia later.

The smaller busts have featureless torsos, sloping shoulders, long necks and expressive faces similar to the statues. They were also made in the same manner, with the wet plaster moulded into a human representation around a skeleton of tightly bundled reeds. They had broad, solid bases on which they would have stood easily, without additional support.

The statues and busts have been in Mrs. Tubb's expert hands for 18 months, but need more work to be cleaned and consolidated to the point where they can be put on display in a museum. The work is painstakingly slow, as chemical consolidants are applied to the statues with an eyedropper. It takes six weeks for the consolidant to set, and individual statues cannot be removed from the block of statues before being fully consolidated, for fear of disintegrating into a powdery dust.

After consolidation, the statues can be slowly cleaned and separated, and small chunks that have fallen off can be put back into place. Mrs. Tubb does not plan to fully restore any of the statues, but will fill in missing parts only as required to provide support for museum exhibition. As some statues are without heads and some fragments of heads are not associated with bodies, only a full excavation of the entire "family" of statues will determine their exact number.

Several dozen small human figurines made of clay have been excavated at 'Ain Ghazal. Most are so-called "Venus" figures that depict nude or pregnant women, and are thought to relate to a fertility cult. They range in size between three and seven centimetres. Some of the human figurines, like the larger statues, are missing their heads, which may link them with the human burial practices of 'Ain Ghazal.

Over 50 excavated human burials have shown four types of burials, with most of the bodies missing their heads. There is evidence of possible sacrificial burials, such as four baby skeletons found on the floor of one room, and two other newborn infant burials above a "nest" of four adult skulls. Two of the four adult skulls retained plaster in the eye sockets, and fragments of plaster adhered to the cheeks and upper jaw areas. Other skulls were painted in red ochre, or covered with a thin layer of asphalt. Yet another skull seemed to have its top removed, and was painted black.

Why did the dead have their skulls ritually removed before burial, as was common throughout the Middle East during the Neolithic period? Were the statues somehow related to the painting and plastering of the skulls? Were the statues produced to remember important elders of the community who had died? Were the heads of the statues and the miniature figurines symbolically broken off at some point, to mark the death of whoever they may have represented? These are only some of the questions scholars hope to answer about the peculiar practices related to life and death at 'Ain Ghazal some 8,000 years ago.

Were the miniature human figurines really related to religious beliefs and cult practices, or were they nothing more than early man's first toys for children? The excavations unearthed over 100 small (3-7-centimetre-long) clay figures of humans, and such animals as goats, cattle, fox, horse and pig. Two small clay cattle figurines were pierced by flint blades from the front and back, the only evidence of "ritual" killings known from the PPNB period in the Middle East. The excavators believe "these figurines played a ceremonial role in human-animal relationships, and probably represent artifacts associated with magic/luck in wild cattle hunting and fertility."

While there are many questions to be answered about the life and beliefs of the stone age inhabitants of 'Ain Ghazal, this was clearly a rather sophisticated, well organised society. Dr. Rollefson notes that only a strict system of social organisation could maintain a village of this size and complexity.

It is likely that some kind of central authority had to control order and resolve disputes that might have arisen over land or water rights," he says. "Did they establish a council of elders or priests? Did a single person lead the community?"

Dr. Simmons also notes that 'Ain Ghazal shows signs of cultural and economic contacts with other PPNB communities to the north, south and west, indicating that these Neolithic villages may not have been isolated outposts.

Most intriguing of all is the level of artistic achievement of these sophisticated late stone age villagers. The statues and other artifacts were the work of skilled craftsmen, who lived in a society that clearly valued such works of art. But what did they represent? Why

was a collection of over two dozen human statues and busts carefully placed in a pit some 8,000 years ago? Only more excavations can answer these questions.

A particularly important result of the 1984 season was the discovery on the south side of the site of a hitherto unknown transitional phase between the PPNB and the PNA eras. Between the pre-pottery and pottery-Neolithic layers, the archaeologists identified a transitional phase that has affinities with both the preceding pre-pottery Neolithic B and the succeeding pottery Neolithic A cultures, but fits neatly into neither.

There are significant differences between the stone tool technology of the PPNB and the transitional phase (for example, the transitional phase, with generally poorer quality stone tool work, has more flint arrowheads than spearpoints, while arrowheads are extremely rare in the PPNB period). The animal bone remains are also different, with the transitional culture showing more definite signs of the domestication of goat, cattle, pig and dog than the PPNB village.

Further differences are apparent in the architecture and burial practices of the two areas. The transitional village had burials beneath house floors with two or three individuals in a single pit, and no decapitated skeletons, while the PPNB burials were single burials with many headless skeletons.

This varied and clear evidence leads Drs. Rollefson and Simmons to conclude "with very little doubt" that the excavated remains on the south side of the site "represent a time period intermediate between the classic late PPNB and the later PNA period... (and) certainly the least that can be said is that a period of local transition leading to the PNA exists at 'Ain Ghazal, even though such a transitional phase has not been noted in stratigraphic succession elsewhere in the Levant up to this time."

The "15-metre building" in the transitional phase at the south end of the site has proved particularly enigmatic. Though its basic construction technique is similar to

the houses of the PPNB village, the complex design of the exterior walls and interior rooms "suggest major differences compared to the simpler two- and three-roomed dwellings in the PPNB."

This large structure had at least eight different internal rooms, some of which opened onto a plastered internal corridor. The rooms are of different sizes, usually smaller than the PPNB rooms, with one cubicle-like room measuring only one metre by 60 centimetres.

In the PNA period that follows, things change once again, as pottery is introduced into the culture, and more plants and animals are domesticated. By 5700 B.C., 'Ain Ghazal is well into the Pottery Neolithic era, but a few hundred years later the life of the village suddenly comes to an end, for reasons still unknown.

After a brief field season in 1985, the team hopes to publish the first three full seasons of work at 'Ain Ghazal before carrying on with more excavations. They also plan to survey an area within a five-kilometre radius of 'Ain Ghazal, to identify any other sites that may have related to the village.

The 'Ain Ghazal excavations have been supported by the National Geographic Society, Yarmouk University, the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, San Diego State University, the University of Kansas, The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University, Alfa, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman.

Kathy Tubb (left) and an assistant work on the statues and busts at the Institute of Archaeology in London earlier this year (photo by Peter Dorrell, Institute of Archaeology)

Kathy Tubb works on the statues in the field in 1983.

Gary Rollefson (left) and Alan Simmons view the cache of statues and busts before shipment to London for conservation and final excavation.

Close-up view of the faces of the 'Ain Ghazal statues

Fringe medicine booms in Britain with royal approval

By Ronald Thomson
Reuter

LONDON — Fringe medicine, everything from herbal therapy and acupuncture to treatment with rays of light, appears to be booming in Britain under a royal seal of approval.

Despite being derided by many orthodox physicians, the practitioners of alternative medicine are gaining new adherents every day.

And they believe that the surge of interest was sparked by clear signs that the Royal Family uses forms of treatment once regarded by many as bogus.

The Institute for Complementary Medicine says about 1.5 million Britons now visit homeopaths, herbalists, chiropractors, osteopaths and acupuncturists each year.

Altogether they pay up to 60 million sterling (\$70 million) in fees — a figure that the independent institute says will double within five years.

Homeopathy, in which patients are given highly-diluted doses of substances believed to stimulate the body's natural healing power, seems to be the fastest-rising fringe therapy.

"We think this is because the Royal Family is widely known to believe in homeopathy," said Anthony Baird, director of the institute, which was set up three years ago to extend the knowledge and use of complementary medicine.

"Queen Elizabeth and her relatives certainly have access to the best medical brains," he told Reuters in an interview. "It must mean

at least that they have chosen the best possible treatments."

Buckingham Palace never comments on the private lives and preferences of the monarchy, but sources close to the Royal Court say the queen carries homeopathic remedies on all her travels.

Her sister, Princess Margaret, is believed to have taken herbal treatment for migraine headaches and the queen mother also approves of unorthodox therapy, the sources say.

But the most open royal advocate is Prince Charles, 36-year-old heir to the throne. When he stepped down as president of the British Medical Association (BMA) in 1982, he told members: "Don't overestimate the sophisticated approach to medicine."

"It seems that account must be taken of those sometimes long-neglected complementary methods of medicine," the prince said in his valedictory speech.

"By concentrating on smaller and smaller fragments of the body, modern medicine perhaps loses sight of the patient as a whole human being. By reducing health to mechanical functioning it is no longer able to deal with the phenomenon of healing."

That speech, according to Mr. Baird, had an amazing impact. "People wrote to us about it from all over the globe," the institute director said.

"The prince seemed to release a shyness people had felt about their fascination with complementary medicine. Suddenly it became more respectable."

The BMA, representing a medical establishment once rigidly opposed to unorthodox health

care, responded to the royal advice by setting up an inquiry into the efficacy of a wide range of alternative therapies.

"We did so because some of these treatments are beneficial while others are a waste of time

and money," a spokesman said. He added that the findings of the inquiry would not be known until late this year.

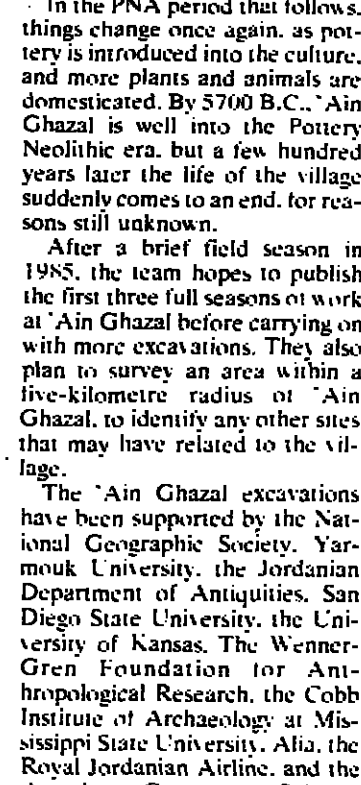
Prince Charles continued to demonstrate his interest publicly. Last month he attended a teaching session with students of holistic medicine at St. Mary's hospital in London.

Holistic, or "whole-body" medicine, strives to treat the underlying causes of disease rather than the symptoms.

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Part II



Kathy Tubb works on the statues in the field in 1983.



Gary Rollefson (left) and Alan Simmons view the cache of statues and busts before shipment to London for conservation and final excavation.

WATER AUTHORITY TAFILA WASTEWATER PROJECTS CONTRACT T-1/80/85 CONTRACT T-2/81/85

The water Authority is soliciting bids from Jordanian contractors, with U.S. construction firms as a wastewater project at Tafila. The U.S. subcontractor through his participation in the construction, will be expected to transfer technology to, and to upgrade the technical and managerial capabilities of the Jordanian prime contractor.

The project is financed by the Water Authority and by USAID under A.I.D. project 278-0259; payment will be in Jordan Dinars. The project consists of the following two contracts, which will be bid separately. Contractors may bid on one or both of the contracts.

1. Contract T 1:

The construction of a 1600-cubic meter per day average capacity wastewater treatment plant consisting of the following major structures and facilities: operation building, Imhoff tanks, two trickling filters, secondary clarifiers, solid contact channel, chlorine tank, recirculation pumping station, septage receiving station, effluent holding lagoon, chlorine gas feed system, one sludge lagoon, 22-sludge drying beds, and control room.

2. Contract T 2:

(a) Water system — The construction of about 15 kilometres of ductile iron pipes ranging in size from 80 to 250 mm with pressure reducing and valve reducing stations, about 2.5 kilometres of galvanised steel pipes ranging in size from 1/2 to 2 inches, about 1.25 km of black steel pipes ranging in size from 100 to 150 mm, and two reservoirs one of 4500 cu.m. capacity and the other of 1000 cu.m. capacity.

(b) Sewerage system — The construction of about 15.0 km of concrete sewers ranging in size from 150 to 300 mm, and about 1.0 km of ductile iron sewers ranging in size from 150 to 300 mm.

A Jordanian firm wishing to participate in this project must make its own contractual arrangement with a U.S. subcontractor. The Jordan Contractors Association has agreed to maintain a roster of interested U.S. firms for the benefit of Jordanian contractors. U.S. firms may wish to provide their name, address and telex number to the Jordan Contractors Association, telex No. 23575 CONASS JO. Jordanian firms that do not already have contacts with U.S. firms may wish to use this source of information.

On or before April 25, 1985 each Jordanian prime contractor shall submit in person or by mail the information on both the contractor and subcontractor requested in the questionnaire included with the contract documents. The information will be evaluated and the prime contractor will be informed not later than May 5, 1985 whether or not to submit a bid.

A prebid conference will be held on May 21, 1985 at 0900 hours, Jordan local time, at the office of the Water Authority in Amman.

The bids are due not later than 1200 noon, Jordan local time, on June 4, 1985 at the office of the Water Authority in Amman.

Contract documents may be examined and purchased at the Water Authority, Nabulus Street, Jabel Hussein, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan. Telephone 666111, Telex 23439 WAJ JO.

The cost of the contract documents is as follows:

	Cost per set			
	Initial Copy	Additional Copy		
	JD	US\$	JD	US\$
Contract T 1	100	250	25	60
Contract T 2	100	250	25	60

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

Pakistan beats England in limited overs cricket match

SHARJAH (R) — Pakistan forced England into fourth place in the four-nation limited overs cricket tournament Tuesday in a repeat of their last one-day match in Melbourne last month.

Pakistan batted first and, thanks largely to captain Javed Miandad, who scored 71, and opener Mudassar Nazar (36), made 175 for seven in their allotted 50 overs.

England never surpassed three runs an over, well short of Pakistan's rate of 3.5, and were all out for 132 with 10 balls remaining.

Fast bowlers Imran Khan and Wasim Akram restrained England from the start and the target seemed less and less attainable as the innings went on.

The first blow came in the seventh over when Tahir Naqash bowled opener Tim Robinson for nine. Graeme Fowler was caught by Miandad in the slips off Taufseef Ahmad seven overs later.

When Shoaib Mohammad, with his third ball of the tournament, bowled Colin Wells in the 19th, England's batting rate had been dawdling at only one an over for 20 minutes.

Robert Bailey, making his international debut, raised England's hopes for a brief spell but his partnership with Derek Pringle ended in the 30th over with the score a meagre 76.

England showed no signs of haste. Bailey scored singles while his partners came and went with alarming rapidity. Only Bruce French looked capable of making a significant contribution to the England total after Pringle's departure. He made seven.

England's 44-year-old captain Norman Gifford had trouble sighting Imran Khan's faster deliveries and fell without scoring to a catch by Miandad in the 46th over. The innings ended in the 49th over when Pat Pocock was run out in a mix-up over a quick run, leaving Bailey unbeaten on 41.

Miandad was named man of the match for his half century, the first of the tournament. He and Mudassar put on 64 in 71 minutes and sloppy fielding by the English team.

West Germany eyes for goals avalanche in qualifying tournament

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany (R) — West Germany have an eight-goal precedent to live up to when they meet Malta in a World Cup European Group two qualifying game Wednesday.

The Maltese have twice visited West Germany in European Championship qualifiers in 1976 and 1980, and both times they returned to their Mediterranean island thrashed 8-0.

West German manager Franz Beckenbauer has chosen three strikers in a team which he says will be looking for an avalanche of goals to improve their chances of reaching next year's World Cup finals in Mexico.

But Beckenbauer has warned his side not to expect a walkover against the Maltese, who conceded only four goals in each of their previous away ties against Sweden and Czechoslovakia and who gave West Germany a tough time in their 3-2 win in Malta last December.

Beckenbauer has kept faith with the depleted side which recorded an unexpected 2-1 win in Portugal last month to go top of the five-nation group with three wins out of three.

Captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and stopper Karlheinz Foerster, who missed that game with influenza, both return in place of the injured Ralf Falkenmayer and Dittmar Jakobs, who is under a domestic suspension, but there are no other changes.

West Germany's performance in Lisbon was undoubtedly their best in the last two or three years and has aroused hopes that Beckenbauer is on course to reviving the team's fortunes.

Anything other than a big West German win would be a major surprise — but Beckenbauer has first to solve some problems.

Impulsive Cologne goalkeeper Harald "Toni" Schumacher is still raging over a foul he claims midfielder Lothar Matthaus committed on him in a recent League game.

Beckenbauer says he will get the two men to sort out their differences when Matthaus joins the squad Wednesday after playing for his club Bayern Munich in a cup quarter-final game in Leverkusen Tuesday night.

The manager is also having a running battle with West German Federation officials over Jakobs. Beckenbauer insists he will play the defender if Foerster is unfit, but officials say their rules forbid this even though his suspension is technically only for League games.

The Maltese amateurs, who have been training in Italy for the last week, include a diamond cutter, a waiter and a policeman in their team and form a sharp contrast with the highly paid West German professionals.

But they do have one man who knows how the other half lives. Goalkeeper John Bonello spent a season as a professional with West German Second Division club Herford after impressing in the last 8-0 Maltese drubbing in Bremen.

Soviet skaters to visit South Korea

SEOUL (R) — The first Soviet sportsmen to visit South Korea since the end of the Korean War in 1953 are due to arrive here Wednesday.

The Korea Amateur Skating Association said 12 Soviet skaters would be attending an exhibition for the world's top 20 figure skaters.

South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union or any communist countries but it is trying to improve relations with them to create a better atmosphere for the Olympics and avoid any boycott of the games.

South Korea suspended all contacts with the Soviet Union when Soviet fighters shot down a Korean airliner in September 1983, killing all 269 people on board.

However, Seoul resumed non-political contacts with the Soviet Union last August by sending delegates to an International Geological Congress in Moscow.

Plessers back to fight against Greece today

BRUSSELS (R) — Gerard Plessers makes his first appearance for Belgium since the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain in Wednesday's World Cup qualifying match against Greece.

Plessers, a defender, was absent from the international scene because of injury and a year-long ban for his involvement in the Belgian soccer bribery scandal.

Plessers, who played for Standard Liege at the time, was suspended by the Belgian National Soccer Union for his part in a match-fixing scandal in which Liege beat Waterschei 3-1 in the final game of the 1981-82 season to secure the League Title.

Now with West German club Hamburg, Plessers is one of a number of experienced men trainer Guy Thys has called up as Belgium strive to put behind them a disastrous four-day period in December when their chances of qualifying from European group one were heavily undermined.

A 0-0 draw against Greece in Athens was followed by a 2-0 defeat in Albania.

Thys' line-up includes Enzo Scifo, Erwin Vandenberghe, Rene Vandereycken, Frank Vercauteren and George Grun — the nucleus of the highly successful Anderlecht side.

Thys will be looking to Vandenberghe, a former "golden boot" winner as the top goalscorer in Europe, for the goals which will lift them to the top of their group.

Belgium have the experience and talent to win handsomely, but the unpredictability of the Greeks makes them dangerous opponents.

Their team will not be announced until Wednesday but it is likely to be much the same as the one which threw group one wide open by beating Albania 2-0 in Athens last month.

The Belgian defence will have to keep a close watch on Dimitrios Saravakos, who scored against the Albanians and was on target for Greek club Panathinaikos in their European Cup quarter-final win over Gothenburg last week.

Spain seeks revenge against Northern Ireland

PALMA, Majorca (R) — Spain meets Northern Ireland in a friendly soccer international here today, Wednesday seeking to exact some revenge for their defeat in Valencia during the 1982 World Cup finals.

Then, on a night of frenzied play and passionate crowd support, Northern Ireland won a memorable 1-0 victory with the only goal of the match scored by striker Gerry Armstrong.

Armstrong is now a local resident on this Spanish Mediterranean island, as centre forward for second division Real Majorca, and one of several survivors of that match likely to play for Northern Ireland again Wednesday.

But Spain are a much changed and greatly improved team since then, manager Miguel Munoz having led them to the final of the European Championships last year in France.

Both sides are likely to treat the match as a serious warm-up for their forthcoming World Cup qualifying matches against Wales and Turkey respectively.

But Spain may be without their manager, who is in bed in Madrid with a heavy cold, and will also miss Real Madrid defenders Manuel Sanchis and Jose Camecho. One is injured and the other dropped because of an impending suspension.

Northern Ireland will be without two experienced midfielders, captain Sammy McIlroy, who has not been released by his English club Stoke City and Martin O'Neill, injured.

They may give a debut to little-known striker Colin Clarke of fourth division Tranmere Rovers on the occasion that goalkeeper Pat Jennings makes his 109th appearance — a new British record.

2 leading British jockeys out because of injury

LONDON (R) — British jockeys Neale Doughty and Ben de Haan, winners of the last two English Grand National Steeplechases at Aintree, will both miss this year's race on Saturday.

Doughty, who won on Halo Dandy last year, was ruled unfit Tuesday by the Jockey Club's medical adviser, Dr. Michael Allen, after dislocating his shoulder last week.

De Haan, victorious on Corbiere in 1983 and third to Halo Dandy last year, was kicked on the leg while unsaddling a horse 11 days ago.

Both horses are well fancied again this year with Corbiere currently lying second favourite at 8-1 and Halo Dandy at 14-1.

Halo Dandy's trainer Gordon Richards said: "I am very disappointed. Dr. Allen rang me from London personally to inform me of his decision because Neale was too upset to come to the phone himself."

Richards had approached former champion Peter Scudamore, who at Chesham 10 days ago rode Corbiere to his first victory since his national triumph. But Scudamore had already been snapped up as De Haan's replacement.

Soccer star returns to Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazilian soccer star Falcão, who underwent a knee operation in December, said Monday that he did not think he would be able to play for his Italian club Roma again this season.

In an interview on Brazilian Television, Falcão said Roma president Dino Viola had allowed him to return to Brazil to convalesce.

He said he planned to go to the United States in a fortnight to be examined by the surgeon who operated on him.

"I will not touch a soccer ball until my doctor says I'm 100 per cent in shape," Falcão added.

Traces of pain killer drug found in boxing challenger

LAS VEGAS (R) — An unidentified amount of the drug acetaminophen has been found in the post-fight urine sample of heavyweight challenger David Bey, the Nevada State Athletic Commission (NSAC) announced Monday.

An NSAC physician described the drug as a mild pain killer similar to aspirin.

NSAC chairman Sig Rogich said the discovery "could be very, very minor".

Bey was stopped by International Boxing Federation

heavyweight champion Larry Holmes in the 10th round here on March 15.

A second test result is expected to be received by the NSAC this week. The NSAC is not expected to act on the finding until its next monthly meeting, set for the week of April 8.

The NSAC has several options ranging from dismissing the case to suspending the fighter or revoking his licence. It can also postpone acting on the matter.

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Reagan reportedly easing opposition to defence cuts

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has indicated a willingness to consider reductions in defence spending provided national security remains intact.

The Washington Post quoted Mr. Reagan Tuesday as saying he was "completely in line" with statements made on Sunday by Mr. Donald Regan, White House chief of staff, which hinted at a possible compromise with Senate Republicans on a lower defence budget than the president has sought.

The Post, among a group of newspapers and magazines represented at a breakfast meeting Monday with Mr. Reagan, said the president insisted that the "door is always open" to cuts in defence spending that could be achieved by reducing waste or slowing down the rate of procurement of munitions and fuel.

But Mr. Reagan reasserted his main concern — that defence cuts must not come at the expense of U.S. security or by cutting back on any major weapons system, conventional or strategic, such as the MX nuclear missile.

"The one thing, as I say, we will not do is compromise national security," he told the group.

The Republican majority on the Senate Budget Committee has approved about \$11 billion in cuts on Mr. Reagan's \$295 billion request for 1986.

Mr. Reagan's statements appeared to be a slight softening of his previous position. As recently as Saturday, the president told Americans in his weekly radio address that vital defence systems "must not be touched, period."

But on Sunday, Chief of Staff Regan said the administration could agree to cut defence spending by delaying spending on military programmes not vital to national security.

In other topics discussed at the breakfast meeting, Mr. Reagan said he would be willing to meet new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, possibly in September during the United Nations General Assembly session, but he said it was up to Moscow to set the schedule.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has invited Mr. Gorbachev to attend September's meeting but the Soviet leader has so far made no response. Nor has Mr. Gorbachev yet responded to Mr. Reagan's invitation two weeks ago to hold a summit in the United States.

President Reagan and his opponents competed fiercely for about 20 undecided congressmen as the House of Representatives moved towards crucial vote on the MX nuclear missile.

Mr. Reagan said Monday the vote could spell the difference between success or failure at U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva, but House Speaker Thomas O'Neill argued the MX could be as economically damaging as the Vietnam War.

The 435-member house, controlled by opposition Democrats, is scheduled to vote on Reagan's request to spend \$1.5 billion in 1985 on 21 more of the 10-warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles.

It is the first of two critical House votes on the issue and follows two hard-fought votes last week in the Republican-led Senate, which backed the controversial missile by a unexpectedly wide 55 to 45 margin. The second House vote is due on Thursday.

Mr. Reagan, who called chief arms negotiator Max Kampelman back from Geneva to help win votes, told congressmen Monday at the White House: "The vote could spell the difference between success and defeat in our arms reductions efforts."



Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Tuesday chats with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during the Russian Federation Parliament session (AP wirephoto)

Gorbachev acclaimed at Russian parliament

MOSCOW (R) — New Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, performing his first public duties since the funeral of President Konstantin Chernenko, was given a short standing ovation Tuesday by the Russian Federation Parliament.

Mr. Gorbachev strode briskly to the dais at the Grand Kremlin Palace ahead of other members of the ruling politburo shortly before the Russian Supreme Soviet convened for its first sitting since elections last month.

The Russian Soviet is the largest of the legislatures of the country's 15 Republics. Like the National Supreme Soviet, its function is to endorse decisions taken by the Communist Party.

Deputies stood to welcome Mr. Gorbachev and gave him another ovation when the speaker congratulated him on his appointment as party general secretary following Mr. Chernenko's death two weeks ago.

Some senior European diplomats attending the ceremony said they were surprised by the brevity of the applause.

Appearing relaxed, Mr. Gorbachev chatted with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who sat at his side, as the parliament went through the motions of electing officials and preparing a debate on land-reclamation.

Like all members of the ruling politburo, Mr. Gorbachev is a deputy in the Russian Soviet Republic, though not an office-holder there. Two members of the 10-man body sit in other federations — the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

The most notable absence from the rostrum Tuesday was Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, 79. Also absent was Grigory Romanov, who is attending the Hungarian Communist Party Congress.

The regional Soviet elections last month provided the last glimpses of Mr. Chernenko before his death. He was shown on television, obviously ill, casting a vote and receiving his credentials as a deputy.

Minister visits South African police force amid protests in eastern Cape

UTENHAGE, South Africa (R) — Police Minister Louis Le Grange paid a flying visit to his force in riot-torn eastern Cape province Tuesday as unrest flared again in the area.

In Langa, where police killed 19 black protesters last week, and Kwanobuhle, both black townships near the white town of Uitenhage, police fired tear gas at crowds of blacks early Tuesday.

Police said demonstrators were looking for a black businessman accused by black residents of collaborating with the white minority authorities.

Rioters set fire to schools, houses, buses and cars Monday with the unrest concentrated on the eastern Cape.

Black policemen, councillors and businessmen have become the targets of angry crowds in the black townships.

At least 11 people were arrested Monday in eastern Cape and police also reported incidents of stoning and arson in the Orange Free state and Transvaal provinces.

Gun shops in Port Elizabeth have reported increased sales to whites following the upsurge in violence during the past week.

Anti-apartheid churchmen are

due to hold a memorial service in Cape town Tuesday for those killed in Uitenhage. Monday, Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was turned back by police outside Langa.

In Johannesburg, police said a black died after jumping over a wall and impaling himself on a garden stake as he fled from policemen who had demanded to see his passport, the identification document which South African blacks are obliged to carry.

Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told Reuters by telephone that he had been refused entry to Kwanobuhle, another township near Uitenhage.

"We were not trying to provoke the authorities, we have a deep concern," Naude said. Based on what black clergy from the townships had told him, he added: "I feel there is frustration and mounting anger on the part of the people."

Boesak said young black eyewitnesses told him that after Thursday's shootings, police kicked people lying on the ground and shot them dead if they showed signs of life.

The police declined comment pending a judicial investigation into the shootings which is due to start Wednesday.

Boesak said the alleged shooting of wounded people was "summary execution and cold-blooded murder." He had also been told that police placed rocks and stones in the hands of those they had shot, he said.

East Cape townships remained tense Monday, with military helicopters overhead and armed police manning roadblocks.

Smoke and tear gas could be seen above Langa, and police said a policeman's house there had been burnt. Police reported stonings and arson attacks, mainly on vehicles, in neighbouring townships.

Police said Monday night that two Indians died at the weekend when their car was stoned and set alight and they were assaulted at despatch township. This brought to 31 the known death toll from riots in the area in the past week.

Taiwan's ambassador to Seoul, Hsueh Yu-Chi, visited South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung earlier Tuesday to convey concern over the case after reports that some of the crew had sought asylum on the Nationalist Chinese island, an embassy spokesman said.

He said in a statement that China had apologised for the intrusion last Saturday by three Chinese warships looking for the 40-tonne high-speed boat.

Six of the 19 crew were shot dead and two injured when a mutiny broke out aboard. The drifting boat was towed to the western port of Kusan on Saturday.

Mr. Lee said Seoul would return all 13 surviving crew and the bodies of the six on the high seas "at a point of equal distance" between the countries Wednesday afternoon.

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It is only the second time that Seoul and Peking, which have no diplomatic relations, have engaged in direct talks since the 1950-1953 war between North and South Korea, during which China backed the Communist North.

In May 1983, an official Chinese delegation successfully negotiated the return of a hijacked Chinese airliner and its crew and passengers.

The aide said Gen. Ershad's main aim in making the trip, due to start on Sunday, was to seek "divine blessings to fulfill his missions now that he has won the mandate."

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Arms sales to India not affected by spy scandal

NEW DELHI (R) — Western sales and deliveries of modern weapons to India have not been affected by the country's spy scandal, Indian Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said Tuesday.

Mr. Rao said in a written reply to questions in parliament that delivery of 40 Mirage-2000 fighter-bombers from France had started and would be completed on schedule.

Asked whether the sale of the Marcel Dassault aircraft had been affected by the scandal, Mr. Rao replied: "No, sir."

Eighteen Indian officials and businessmen have been held on suspicion of leaking secrets abroad, sometimes for as little as a bottle of whisky.

Another parliamentarian asked whether "the billions of dollars worth of advanced weapons for defence from Western countries had slowed down due to the spy scandal."

Mr. Rao said negotiations for buying defence equipment from the West were proceeding on schedule, but he said it would not be in the national interest to give details.

Meanwhile India has stepped up air and sea patrols by naval and Coastguard forces in the Palk Strait, which separates the country from Sri Lanka, Mr. Rao said.

In a written reply to questions in parliament, the minister said Indian Navy and Coastguard vessels had intensified patrolling and this had been supplemented by aerial

surveillance. Mr. Rao did not give details.

India has denied charges by Colombo that Tamil guerrillas fighting for independence in the north of the island have received training and weapons in southern India.

New Delhi has said Sri Lankan security forces have repeatedly intruded into Indian waters and attacked its fishermen in the 35 kilometre wide strait. Sri Lankan officials have dismissed the charge.

Indian troops have thwarted attempts by Pakistan to take over positions at the Siachen Glacier in Kashmir, Mr. Rao said.

Mr. Rao said there had been some attempts by Pakistani forces to dislodge Indian troops from positions in the Siachen Glacier area.

"All such attempts have been thwarted by our troops," Mr. Rao said.

Indian newspapers reported last June both sides had suffered heavy losses when Indian paratroopers repulsed a Pakistani military expedition at the Glacier in Kashmir's Nubra Valley.

Three border meetings held to organise a ceasefire and agree on delineation of the area had proved inconclusive, Mr. Rao said.

He said in his reply that "the area clearly falls within our territory."

There have been frequent outbreaks of firing along the disputed border in Kashmir.

Neves suffers internal bleeding

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil's 75-year-old President Elect Tancredino Neves was rushed to the country's top heart hospital Tuesday after suffering internal bleeding, presidential spokesman Antonio Brito said.

Mr. Brito said Mr. Neves, who has undergone two intestinal operations since falling ill 12 days ago, had been flown from a hospital in Brasilia to a specialist institute in Sao Paulo.

He said Mr. Neves would undergo tests to locate the exact source of the bleeding from his lower intestine.

Anti-apartheid churchmen are

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Marcos prepares for battle

BAGUIO, Philippines (AP) — In a cool mountain retreat, far from Manila's muggy air, President Ferdinand Marcos appeared on a balcony and waved at followers gathered below him in a garden.

The small crowd of generals, cabinet ministers, assemblymen and provincial politicians rose and broke into long applause.

"I'd better come down," said the man who has ruled the Philippines for nearly two decades. Lowering his arm, he chuckled. "I might look like Mussolini."

At 67, Mr. Marcos is waging a battle to survive.

His closest military commander is on trial with 25 others in the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. His government is trying to get international loans to save the economy. His increasingly critical American allies are debating vital aid as Communist insurgency grows. And he has suffered from illnesses his wife, Imelda, says nearly killed him.

Despite the pressures, Mr. Marcos appeared confident during his weekend trip to Baguio, a mountain city 200 kilometres north of Manila.

In his first trip outside Manila in five months, Mr. Marcos rode atop a jeep to review military cadets, spoke on national television for more than an hour, challenged foreign diplomats to ask him questions and seemed disappointed when only one dared, and scolded party leaders for quarrelling among themselves.

But he showed signs of strain and had lost the snap in his walk. There were days when he looked haggard and drawn. More than in the past, he would talk of his health, but always insisting he was getting stronger.

Thanks to God I'm back to my old well-being. My health has been restored. Now we can really work," Mr. Marcos said as he sat under a garden umbrella facing his closest supporters.

Mr. Marcos has begun preparing his ruling New Society Party for the 1986 elections, when Filipinos will elect 73 provincial governors and thousands of city and town mayors and other local officials. He has announced plans to run for re-election himself.

The brooding garden talk dealt with party dissensions, the need to unify, to survive, to avoid a catastrophe. It seemed too heavy an aperitif for a lunch that was late in coming.

Occasionally, Mr. Marcos cracked jokes. But the mood that brought laughter as he stood on the balcony was gone. Seated in a cushioned chair as a dark cloud gathered north of his country house, Mr. Marcos seemed craving for battle. Once, his fist came down hard on the table.

There was respect for British stage actress Peggy Ashcroft who, 52 years after she made her film debut, won her first Oscar for Best Supporting Actress in the British film *A Passage to India*.

And there were standing ovations for veterans Laurence Olivier and James Stewart.

But it was the night of *Amadeus*, to be shared eventually by an estimated one billion people from 78 countries who the award organisers, the film industry's Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, say will eventually see the awards show.

Abraham, 45, best known to U.S. television audiences for countless television commercial appearances, won his Oscar for playing Mozart's envious rival court composer, Antonio Salieri.

"I am not a leading man. Cary Grant is a leading man," he said last night. "I didn't think I had a chance."

There were tears when Sally Field won her second Oscar for Best Actress for her role as a widow trying to save her farm in the great depression years in *Texas Pales in the Heart*.

"I can't deny that you like me right now — You like me," she shouted to the star-studded audience.

Despite pressures, illness, Marcos prepares for battle

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Seoul to return Chinese boat today

SEOUL (R) — South Korea will return a Chinese torpedo boat and its crew Wednesday, following China's apology for intruding into its territorial waters. Information Minister Lee Won-Hong said Tuesday.

He said in a statement that China had apologised for the intrusion last Saturday by three Chinese warships looking for the 40-tonne high-speed boat.

Six of the 19 crew were shot dead and two injured when a mutiny broke out aboard. The drifting boat was towed to the western port of Kusan on Saturday.

Mr. Lee said Seoul would return all 13 surviving crew and the bodies of the six on the high seas "at a point of equal distance" between the countries Wednesday afternoon.

The paper said panic followed

crew included the mutineers.

Peking and Seoul have been negotiating the fate of the boat and its crew in Hong Kong through the Korean Consulate General and the New China News Agency representing Peking in the colony.

It is only the second time that Seoul and Peking, which have no diplomatic relations, have engaged in direct talks since the 1950-1953 war between North and South Korea, during which China backed the Communist North.

In May 1983, an official Chinese delegation successfully negotiated the return of a hijacked Chinese airliner and its crew and passengers.

The aide said Gen. Ershad's main aim in making the trip, due to start on Sunday, was to seek "divine blessings to fulfill his missions now that he has won the mandate."

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Gas explosion in Bangladesh kills four

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Agencies) — An ammonia gas cylinder exploded at an ice factory in the south eastern port city of Chittagong, killing four workers and injuring 40, a newspaper reported Tuesday.

The Bengali-language Ittefaq said the gas cylinder at the privately owned factory exploded Monday because of continued operation for about 12 hours. Further details were not available.

Chittagong Hospital, reached by telephone, confirmed the death of four people in the explosion and said seven injured were admitted to the hospital.

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